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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



TEA AND MUSIC IN THE PARK AT ROTTERDAM.—SEE PAGE 230.

BIRTHS.

On July 11 last, at her residence, Wandaline, Park-road, suburbs of Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of J. C. MacCormick, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Bruntsfield-place, Alloa, the wife of Captain Edward Hayley, "ship City of Lucknow," of Glasgow, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at 21, Eaton-square, S.W., the Lady Robert Brudenell Bruce, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at 15, Park-square, London, the wife of the Hon. John W. Plunkett, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at Exton Park, Oakham, the Lady Constance Bellingham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On July 17, at the British Legation, and subsequently at the Municipal Hall, Caracas, Venezuela, Luis Antonio Eraso, to Helen Baldock Bunch.

On the 26th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, by the Rev. T. Preston Ball, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Dublin, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Hilton Bothamley, St. Stephen's, Bath, John Ball, Esq., LL.D., of Rosendale, in the county of Wicklow, and 52, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, eldest son of the late Rev. John Ball, of Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, to Lora St. Lo Elizabeth, elder surviving daughter of the late Major-General Charles Edmund Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, and grand-daughter of the late John W. Armstrong, Esq., of Ballycumber, King's County, Ireland, and of J. Wilkinson, Esq., of Springfield House, Bath.

On the 26th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, West Kensington, John George Yule Wilson, Deputy-Assistant-Commissioner-General, to Helena Theresa, second daughter of the late Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart., of Falkland and Canber.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Tregear, Launceston, Cornwall, the residence of J. C. Baron Lethbridge, Esq., J.P., John Christopher Lethbridge, Esq., of Granville House, Blackheath, and 25, Abingdon-street, Westminster, in his 65th year.

On the 13th ult., at his residence, Quinta de Sta. Anna, Madeira, Oliveira, second son of the late Richard Davies, of the Vigia, and Jerez de la Frontera, aged 38.

On the 29th ult., at Camden House, Camden-road, Blackheath, Kent, Agnes Marguerite Mary Katherine, daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. MacLean, aged 7 months.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5.	
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Gibbs; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. J. E. Stocks, Vicar of Market Harborough.
Morning Lessons: 2 Kings xviii., 1 Cor. xiv. 20. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings xix. or xxiii. 1-31, Mark vii. 1-24.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Knollys.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., St. James's, noon, Rev. J. V. Povah.	
MONDAY, SEPT. 6.	
Corporation of Liverpool Exhibition of Pictures opened.	Crewe Agricultural and Dog Show closed.
Armley Dog Show.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.	
Triennial meeting of the Three Choirs, Gloucester Cathedral: opening service, sermon by Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," 1.30 p.m. Evening: Secular Concert at the Shirehall.	Institute of International Law: Opening of Conference at Oxford. Wolsingham Dog Show. Biester Poultry and Pigeon Show. Warwickshire Agricultural Society Show, Leamington (two days).
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.	
Choir Meeting, Gloucester, 11.30 a.m., Schubert's symphony in B minor, Mozart's "Requiem," and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" 7.30 p.m., Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Convocation at Oxford: conferring	degrees on foreigners attending the Conference on International Law, 12.30 p.m. Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society Show, Birkenhead (two days).
THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.	
Choir Meeting, Gloucester, 11.30 a.m., Leo's "Dixit Dominus;" Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," &c.; evening concert at the Shirehall.	Yachting: London Sailing Club Race; Barrow-in-Furness and Yare Club Regattas. Durham Agricultural Society Show, Stockton.
Races: Croydon, Derby.	
FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.	
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Southport Agricultural and Dog Show. Choir Meeting, Gloucester, 11.30	a.m., Handel's "Messiah;" full Evening Service with New "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis."
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.	
Moan's first quarter, 6.25 p.m. Todmorden Dog Show.	Yachting: Barrow-in-Furness Regatta, Isle of Purbeck Club Match.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Baromet. Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
August	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
22	30.027	61.6	51.2	70	8	70.2	56.8	NE.	341	0.000
23	30.007	59.4	52.4	79	10	67.7	53.9	NE.	278	0.000
24	30.004	61.3	53.4	77	9	69.2	53.9	NE.	241	0.000
25	29.954	61.1	57.2	88	10	64.7	56.7	NE. ENE.	232	0.015
26	29.858	64.5	59.9	86	5	72.2	59.6	NE. ENE.	105	0.000
27	30.114	62.7	58.1	86	8	69.2	59.1	NNE. NE.	150	0.000
28	30.148	63.4	57.6	75	5	77.9	60.1	NNE. NE.	239	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Baromet. (in inches) corrected	30.033	30.021	30.036	29.977	29.881	30.000	30.192
Temperature of Air	63.5	61.2	62.8	62.6	63.0	61.4	61.6
Temperature of Evaporation	60.0	59.9	58.1	59.0	62.4	59.0	62.4
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	NE.	ENE.	ENE.	NNE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 11.30 A. 2.25	M. 11.30 A. 2.45	M. 11.30 A. 3.00	M. 11.30 A. 3.15	M. 11.30 A. 3.30	M. 11.30 A. 3.45	M. 11.30 A. 4.00
2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity," "The Times") and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening, doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, assisted by Mr. A. Burnet. Orchestra of One Hundred performers, Band of the Coldstream Guards. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £4 5s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

CANTERBURY.—The HANLON VOLTAS, CARLO BENEDETTI (the Marvellous Sword-Swallower), the Brothers Conral, C. H. Hall, &c. H. Macdormott; the Grand Ballet, entitled the "Nymphs of the Ocean;" and a Programme composed of the élite of the Profession. This Evening. Prices from 6d. Doors open 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY MINSTREL COMPANIES on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past," FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY. Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday Morning. NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back First Class. £2 15 0 Second Class. £1 19 0. Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s. A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa. Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above. HONFLEUR, FROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNOTT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton. For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books. London, September, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

At length the end of the Parliamentary Session is close at hand. Next week, in all probability, we shall be able to speak of it as a matter of history. We defer till then any detailed account of the Measures which will have been passed, and of the state in which they passed. It has been a broken Session and an unusually troubled one; but it must be regarded as preliminary only. No great Measure has been introduced. The Legislation which has been proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet has necessarily been restricted to secondary matters. Time and circumstances equally forbade an initiation of what it has been the fashion to characterise as "heroic" changes. The House of Commons, however, has stood its first test without any serious detriment to its character. The majority has used its great power moderately and with consideration. It has borne provocation with patience. It has listened to reason, whenever and howsoever presented to it. It has worked hard. It has shown a capacity for self-denial rarely before exhibited. It has preferred the interests of the country whenever they came in conflict with merely selfish interests. Mistakes it has made, no doubt, but one can hardly call in question the patriotism of the motives which have usually influenced its proceedings. There has been, perhaps, too great a propensity to talk. On the part of some there have been proceedings which have borne the semblance of Party faction. Occasionally, scenes have occurred calculated to lower the dignity of the Legislature. Perhaps this was inevitable, considering the proximate antecedents of political parties; but, all things taken into account, the representatives of the people returned at the General Election have, we believe, fairly given effect to the views and wishes of the Constituent bodies from whom they received their mandate. The country, even at its highest pitch of excitement, was never in a revolutionary mood. The House of Commons has avoided all extremes. Liberal in its general tendency, it has been cautious in its practical decisions. It is now about to separate for the enjoyment of its hardly-earned holidays. Whether it will meet again before Christmas will mainly depend upon the condition of Ireland. The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant seems tolerably confident that he may be able to get through the Recess and preserve order in the Sister Isle without need of imposing additional restrictions upon the Civil Rights of any portion of its inhabitants; and we think it may be fairly anticipated that the harvest which is now well on towards being secured will go far towards abating, for the time being, the distress and discontent which have recently pervaded some districts of Ireland.

The spell of fine, dry summer weather with which we have been lately favoured, locally chequered, it is true, by occasional storms of heavy rain, hail, and thunder, has also brightened, in some considerable degree, the outlook of Great Britain as to a revival of trade. An average yield of the fruits of the earth may now be relied upon, without much hesitation, for the ensuing year, and will stay, to some extent, the terrible depression under which agricultural employment has recently staggered. It will not, even at best, recoup the heavy losses which Tenant Farmers have sustained. It will not be followed by large profits to those who are mainly dependent upon the cultivation of the soil. But even the measured bounty of Nature, in return for the cost and care bestowed upon her, will probably suffice to prevent any large addition to the burdens or the losses which this important industrial class has been compelled to bear; and it will certainly tell with no little weight upon the activity and enterprise of Trade and Commerce. At any rate, it encourages the public to look forward with hope, if not with unfaltering faith, to next year's progress; and, while admitting the uncertainty of the future in all human affairs, it warrants a far

higher degree of hopefulness, and even cheerfulness, than it has been possible to indulge in for some time past.

Nor is this brighter prospect much clouded over by existing perplexities and dangers in regard to our Foreign relations. On Monday night Lord Granville made a statement in the House of Lords respecting the present position of affairs in South-Eastern Europe. The picture, it must be confessed, was not very flattering. The Turkish Government, whether in regard to Montenegro, Greece, or Armenia, has not yet come to an end of its dilatory expedients for frustrating, if possible, the ameliorative stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin. But the concert of the signatory Powers remains unbroken. The decisions at which they have arrived, and which have been announced to the Porte in a Collective Note, are to be observed by the Sultan's Government without change. If a display of Naval Force should become necessary, it will be made. If more coercive means are required, they will be resorted to. The will of Europe having been ascertained and clearly defined, is to be eventually enforced, if so it must be. It is not, however, anticipated that the Government of the Sultan will seriously withstand the pressure about to be put upon it. It has almost come to the end of its pleas for procrastination. It begins to understand that they are not likely to be of the least avail for its purpose; and hence, although it will probably yield with an ill grace to what it finds it impracticable to evade, or to avert, it may be expected ultimately to swallow the bitter medicine commended to its lips, and thereby to remove all present danger to European peace. Of the Afghan War we need not speak, save to express our thankfulness that the dark rumours of the last fortnight have resolved themselves chiefly into fictions or fancies; that things look more hopefully as well in a political as in a military sense; and that, barring unforeseen incidents, there seems to be a reasonable probability of an early extrication of the Indian Government from the perplexities and perils which its invasion of Afghanistan brought upon it. The latest news from South Africa is, we may add, of a reassuring character. The spirit of aggression which the Cape Government had stimulated having toned down, Frontier relations are assuming a more peaceful form, and the firmness of the Colonial Office in refusing its sanction to violent measures will, it may be hoped, prevent any outbreak of further hostilities.

The protracted Parliamentary Session has placed its business in unfortunate competition with the Annual Meetings of several Associations, usually timed to follow the Prorogation of Parliament. The British Association at Swansea, the Archaeological Association at Devizes, the Iron and Steel Institute at Düsseldorf, the Eisteddfod at Carnarvon, and the International Law Association at Berne, have discussed at their respective Conferences or Congresses, or whatever other designation their meetings usually take, various subjects of deep interest and, we may add, of considerable importance to society. We have no space now for commenting on their proceedings. This year, Politics present more attractions than Science. We regret that the opportunities of the former should have clashed with those of the latter, and can only hope that the *contrestemps* will be as exceptional as it is disappointing.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner was held at Greenwich on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Viscount Enfield to the Under-Secretaryship at the India Office, in the room of the Marquis of Lansdowne, resigned.

As we announced some weeks since, the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P., has succeeded the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment. Mr. Adam's appointment will create a vacancy in the Ministry, where he holds the post of First Commissioner of Works, and in the Parliamentary representation of Clackmannan. For the latter it has for some time been arranged that Mr. Balfour, Solicitor-General for Scotland, shall present himself as a candidate. Mr. Adam will not leave England to assume his office in India until about the end of October. The Duke of Buckingham's term of office does not expire till Nov. 3 next. In a Committee-room of the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Adam was presented with a testimonial, which had been subscribed for by members of the Liberal Party both in and out of Parliament. The testimonial consisted of portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, and a piece of plate, which bore an inscription expressing the high appreciation by the subscribers of the political services rendered by the right honourable gentleman to his Party from 1865 to 1880.

The Patent Office of "Rouge Croix" Pursuivant in the Herald's College, London, has been conferred by her Majesty on Mr. Henry Farnham Burke, eldest son of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms, and nephew of Mr. Sergeant Peter Burke, of the English Bar.

A distinguished service reward of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Sir W. M. Muir, M.D., K.C.B., Director General of the Army Medical Department, on the special recommendation of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., Financial Secretary to the Government of India, intends, it is announced, to resign his appointment and return to England with Sir John Strachey.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on the following gentlemen:—Mr. Rupert Kettle, in consideration of his services in connection with the establishment of boards of arbitration between employers and employed. Mr. L. S. Jackson, on his retirement from an Indian Judgeship; and Dr. Edward B. Sinclair, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the Army by training nurses for its benefit.

Mr. Richard Bullen Newton, assistant naturalist, under Professor Huxley, in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, has been appointed second-class assistant in the geological department of the British Museum.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

France has had during the past week two heroes whose names and fame have been tossed on all men's tongues. One is a defunct hero—he has been dead, to tell truth, about a hundred and seventy years; and his countrymen during his lifetime treated him very shabbily, denying him bread, driving him out of France because he was a Protestant, and so forth. Now everybody is lauding him to the skies. The other hero is still extant; and the majority of Republican Frenchmen would dearly like to hang him or to burn him alive. Let us deal with the departed hero first. On Sunday last there was unveiled at the fine old city of Blois a statue of the celebrated Huguenot physician and mechanical inventor Dr. Denis Papin. The monument was inaugurated by a glowing oration from M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Now M. de Lesseps is a very clever and a very energetic gentleman; but on reading the speech which he delivered last Sunday the mind is irresistibly led to adopt one of two conclusions: either that M. de Lesseps has failed to make an exhaustive study of the history of the Steam-Engine, or that his ardour as a patriot has militated against his accuracy as a scholar. "The Watts, the Fultons, and so many more," said M. de Lesseps, "have only '*agencé*,' combined and modified, that which Papin discovered. Who, then, is the real inventor of the Steam-Engine? Posterity has replied—'A Frenchman, a Blois, Denis Papin.'" M. de Lesseps' eloquent but unhistorical peroration was greeted by loud shouts of "Vive Denis Papin!"

As a matter of fact, Posterity has not by any means pronounced the reply ascribed to her by the indefatigable promoter of the Suez Canal. There can be no doubt that Denis Papin was the inventor of the safety-valve, which formed an integral part of his famous *marmite* or Digester; and the principle he introduced therein is still observed in the pin-hole made in the soldered down can of meat when it is to be subjected to the action of extreme heat for the purpose of preservation. But Papin did not, any more than did his contemporary Savery, discover the principle of the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of steam; the fact that such a vacuum could thus be formed having been known long before their time, and even long before the principle of atmospheric pressure had been established. In his attempt to construct a practical working steam-engine it is well known that Papin broke down; and he was so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of Savery's engine (soon to be superseded by Newcomen's) that he abandoned his own contrivance and adopted Savery's. Denis Papin was no more the "inventor" of the steam-engine than Lord Brougham was the "inventor" of photography, to the discovery of which the versatile Peer laid claim in his Autobiography.

According to the writer of an able article on Denis Papin in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we must abandon as a myth that dear old story of James Watt having learned his first lesson in the dynamics of steam from his mother's tea-kettle. The writer in the *Pall Mall* states that Watt's earliest instructor in steam-power and the utility of the safety-valve was a Papin's Digester. It is as likely as not that such an apparatus may have formed part of the stock of his father, who was a most ingenious and mechanically minded man—a dealer in ships' stores at Greenock. It is more probable, however, that young James's attention was first seriously directed to safety-valves, piston-rods, and cylinders, when Professor Anderson intrusted him with the task of repairing that model of Newcomen's engine which is still preserved in the Hunterian Museum University of Glasgow.

Mem.: Did you ever see a Papin's Digester—which will dissolve bones, they say? I never saw one, although I have a working drawing of the once renowned *marmite autolave* lying before me, as I write. But here is a curious suggestion of the association of ideas. You know how often Papin's Digester, as a satirical metaphor, turns up in the writings of Mr. Thomas Carlyle. I wonder whether Mr. Carlyle, in his studious youth, ever mused over that model of Newcomen's engine in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and whether anybody ever told him the story of young Watt, and the Digester at Greenock.

As regards Hero Number Two, he bears the scarcely euphonious name of Marcerou. He is the Commissary of Police attached to the Versailles Railway station, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the regiment of "Lanciers de l'Impératrice." He has filled, too, another post—having been governor of the prison called "Les Chantiers," in which, in 1871, a vast number of Communist prisoners—men, women, and children—were confined. It will always remain one of the most horrible features of the French internecine struggle of '71 that not only women but the merest brats were made political prisoners of, and tried by court-martial.

Commissary Marcerou is accused by the Radical Republican press in France, and notably by the irreconcilable *Intransigent*, the organ of the amiable M. Henri Rochefort, with having, during his tenure of power at Les Chantiers, systematically maltreated and tortured his prisoners, especially the women and children, in the most fiendish manner. All the prison horrors depicted in Mr. Charles Reade's "It is Never Too Late to Mend" (they are not by any means ideal horrors, but are based on the real brutalities inflicted on prisoners by a former governor of Birmingham Gaol), all the sickening details of the cruelties wreaked by the horrible Huggins (see Hogarth's engraving of a Committee of the House of Commons examining the instruments of torture) on the miserable captives in the Fleet, seem, to believe the *Intransigent* and its partisans, to have been surpassed by this man Marcerou. The witnesses against him make their accusations openly and give their names and addresses; and for at least three weeks M. Rochefort has been "hammering away," so to speak, at the Government with the demand that an official inquiry should be made into

the Marcerou case. At length it has been officially intimated to the Versailles Commissary of Police that he must either bring an action for libel against the *Intransigent* or resign his post.

In matters affecting the primary liberties of the subject our Republican friends in France, for all their fine talk about Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and the Rights of Man, do not appear to have mastered, as yet, even the A B C. In England, whether a Liberal or a Conservative Government was in power, the Marcerou case would be at once taken up by authority and sifted to the bottom; but so bitter and so lacking in impartiality are party politics in France that for a long time the reactionary press completely ignored the charges against Commissary Marcerou; and even now, when the Government has reluctantly taken action in the matter, the journals reputed to be *bien pensants* plead that, as the Communists have been amnestied, Marcerou (supposing him to have been guilty of the enormities alleged against him) is also entitled to an Act of Oblivion. The Government and the people of the United States were not of this opinion when, at the termination of their Great Civil War, they insisted on the trial and condign punishment (he was most satisfactorily hanged) of a wretch whose name I am glad to forget, who had tortured to death the Federal prisoners of war intrusted to his keeping.

In any case, Marcerou is not a pretty name; and this reminds me that a considerable number of my correspondents argue that there is really nothing in a name, and that its seeming euphony or cacophony depends entirely on surrounding circumstances and dependent associations. One lady correspondent, however, taking an opposite view, points out that Napoleon the First, in one of his conversations at St. Helena, ascribed much of his success in his first campaign in Italy to the mellifluous influence of his name over the people. "Napoleone Buonaparte" is certainly a most beautiful name, although at a ball at Milan, once, it afforded an Italian lady the opportunity of saying a very witty and a very bitter thing to the victor of Marengo, who (he was habitually rude to ladies) had snatched a flower from her corsage, saying "*Tutti gli Italiani sono ladroni*:"—all Italians are thieves. "*No, Signore Generale*," replied the lady with a low curtsy; "*non tutti, ma Buona Parte*:" not all Italians, but a good part of them. She had him there.

I happened to mention champagne last week in connection with whitebait. The bibliography of the Queen of Wines—Burgundy is King—would make a very interesting study—as interesting as that of cigars. What were the earliest brands of champagnes popular in England? Coleridge mentions having drunk "Mr. Mumm's Rudesheimer" at Cologne; but he says nothing of Mumm as a manufacturer of champagne at Rheims or Epernay. The earliest champagne brand that I can remember is Clicquot; and nearly forty years ago, when Mr. Thackeray was writing his "History of the Next French Revolution" in *Punch*, the two champagnes which he particularised were (if I remember aright) Ruinart, and Moët and Chandon. There must have been a goodly quantity of champagne drunk at Whitehall in the reign of Charles the Second, when we were at peace with France. What was the average price of champagne in England between 1660 and 1680? And, again, how much did champagne cost in 1810, when we were at the fiercest of wars with our gallant neighbours, and the Berlin and Milan decrees on one side the Channel and our Orders in Council on the other were in fullest force?

Champagne was drunk in Scotland, too, although, of course, not to the extent to which claret was consumed, early in the last century. I read in Robert Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland* that, about 1720, the too hospitable Laird of Culloeden used to make every visitor on his first coming to his house "crack his nut," as he phrased it. This was a cocoa-nut holding about a pint; and the nut was filled with champagne, and had to be "cracked" or emptied forthwith.

Among the minor curiosities of a History of Toryism, which I should dearly like to write after I had concluded an Essay on the Wisdom of our Ancestors, as shown by the Stake, the Rack, the Gallows, the Block, the Pillory, the Branding-iron, the Whipping-Post, the Stocks, the Game Laws, the Laws of Primogeniture and Entail, Tithes, Imprisonment for Debt, Intramural Interments, and the Ecclesiastical Courts, it might be noted that the proper Tory thing at the beginning of the century was to deny the right of Napoleon to Gallicise his surname into "Bonaparte." The wicked Usurper—the Corsican Ogre—was bound to be Buonaparte (pronounced "Boneyparty") to the end of the chapter.

Still I contend that there is something in a name, and the quotation of a line from a paragraph in this week's *World* may help to prove my position. "Ugbrooke Park, for many generations the seat of the Cliffords," says "Atlas," "and where the late Lord died, is to be shut up for a year." Now, Clifford is undeniably a very handsome name; but will anybody contend that Ugbrooke is a pretty one? Think on the lovely appellations of the seats of some of our great nobles and gentles—Chatsworth, Goodwood, Highclere, Belvoir, Beaudesert, Mentmore, Arundel, Trentham, Cliveden, Knole, the Deep Dene; and then think of Ugbrooke.

And, in connection with sponsorial names, a correspondent, writing from the St. Stephen's Club, mentions the following interesting fact which came under his notice lately while unravelling a law case. Last November there was buried in Cheam Churchyard an old lady, the widow, long surviving, of a gentleman who had for his godfathers two no less distinguished personages than Lord Nelson and General Washington. The gentleman's name was Horatio Washington Kirkpatrick. Was he baptised in America, or did Washington stand godfather by proxy? If the first were the case, it would have been quite possible for Nelson and Washington to have stood together at the baptismal font, assuming Nelson, while in command of a man-of-war, to have visited some Atlantic

port. The Duke of Kent, the father of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was present at one of "Lady" Washington's New-Year's receptions at New York.

Mem.: There is much matter for curious reflection not only in "odd meetings," but of the odd failures of people to meet one another. Is it generally known that Talleyrand, Alexander von Humboldt, and John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, met quite accidentally at the Falls of Niagara? On the other hand, it is very problematical (of course I do not forget the waiting-room at the Admiralty story) whether Wellington and Nelson ever met. Wellington never saw Marshal Soult until he met the Duke of Dalmatia at the Coronation in 1838. Napoleon certainly did not see Sir Hudson Lowe more than four times during Sir Hudson's five years' governorship of St. Helena. I wonder whether our Charles the Second ever met Molière. He could have easily done so during his ten years of exile. I have an idea, from a passage in St. Evremont, that the Merry Monarch did once meet Ninon de l'Enclos.

The burning of Whitechapel Church has incited an anti-quarian-minded gentleman to write to the *Times* to remind the public that in the month of June, 1619, there was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Matfelon the body of Richard Brandon, commonly called "Gregory" (from his father's having really borne that Christian name), the common hangman, who was reputed to have been the Man in the Mask who cut off the head of Charles the First. An old tract in the British Museum recites circumstantially that Brandon had thirty pounds for his ghastly work, all paid him in half-crowns, and that he had besides as perquisites a handkerchief and an orange stuck full of cloves which the King had carried in his hand on the scaffold. A gentleman in Whitehall offered him, it is said, twenty shillings for these relics. He refused the offer; but the same night (Jan. 30, 1648-9) he sold the orange and the kerchief in Rosemary-lane for ten shillings.

Mem.: We know from the curious anecdote of Cromwell when Protector asking for an orange as a condiment to a loin of veal at dinner, and his economical lady telling him (we were on the brink of a war with Spain) that "oranges were now oranges indeed," that in the middle of the seventeenth century oranges were held to be dear at a groat, or fourpence apiece.

I read in *The Times*, in a critique on Mr. Ruskin's "Notes" on William Hunt, the "good old peach and apple painter," aye, and of birds'-nests and eggs and wild flowers, that "he concentrated his finest efforts on the delineation of what may be called the 'comic ploughboy,' and that this individual had in Hunt's paintings exactly the same element of truth to nature that the creations of the late Charles Dickens possessed." What does this mean? If it means that the writer considers such creations of "the late Charles Dickens" as Fagin, Smike, Sykes, Squeers, Sir Mulberry Hawk, Mr. Crummles the Manager, Newman Noggs, Mr. Pecksniff, Mr. Micawber, Mrs. Gamp, and Mrs. Nickleby as untrue to nature, why, I humbly beg his pardon, and will not venture (life being short, and art long) to discuss the matter with him. "Such was the ploughboy" continues the writer "of the Minerva press, such the suburban idea of what a ploughboy should be; and it is always necessary to remember, when thinking of Hunt and his work, that he was essentially a Cockney, and had his only permanent abiding-place in the Hampstead Road."

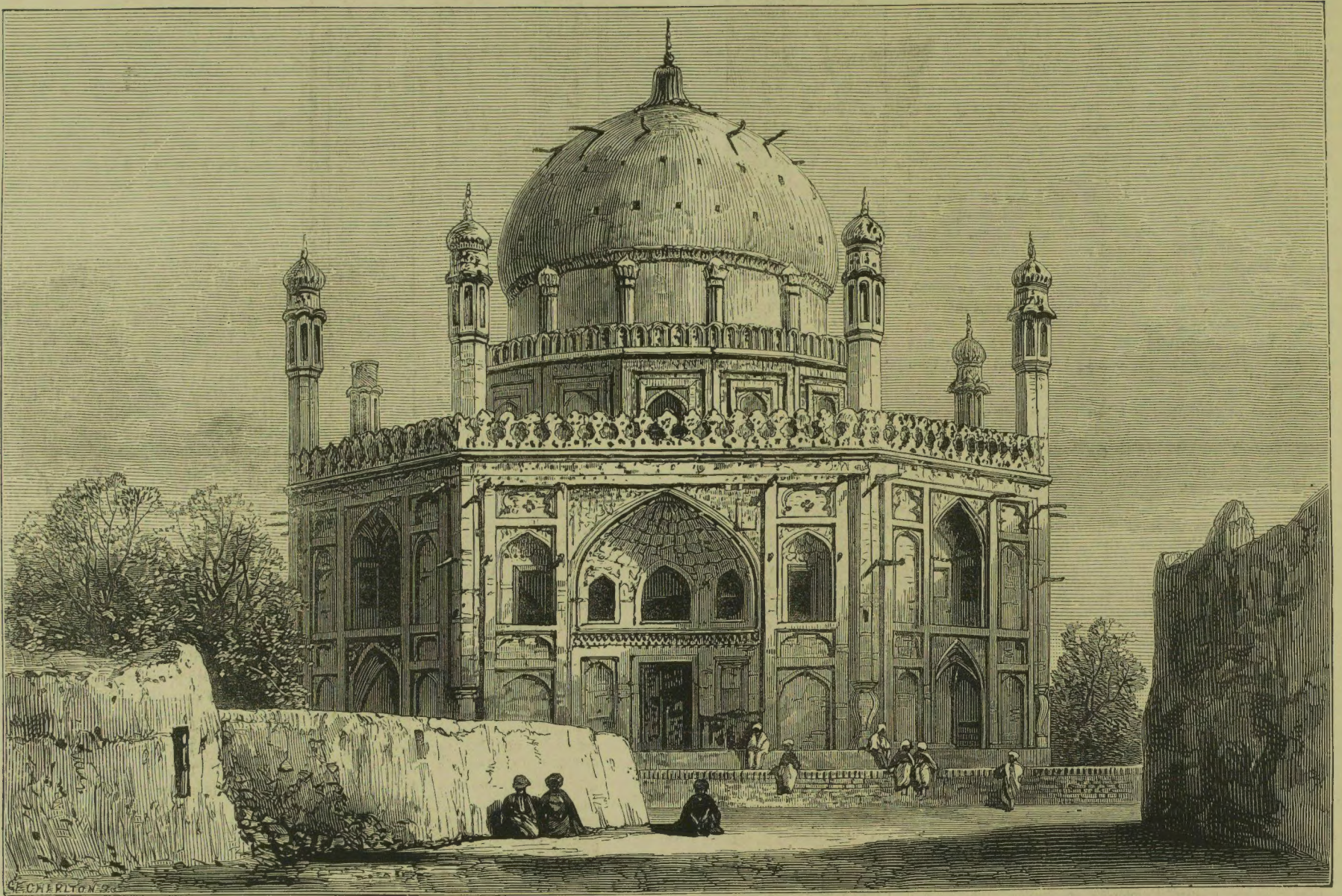
Why, Lawful Sakes! Mr. Critic, Gainsborough (I suppose it will be admitted that the painter of the "Market Cart" and the "Cottage Girl" knew something about rustic life) was quite as much as, if not more of, a Cockney than William Hunt. He came from Sudbury to London when he was fourteen; he settled successively at Ipswich and at Bath, and for many years his "permanent abiding-place" was Pall-mall, S.W., where he died. George Morland, again (surely he knew something about ploughboys, and pigs to boot), was so "essentially a Cockney" that he was born in the Haymarket, passed most of his wretched life in the taverns and debtors' prisons of the metropolis, and died in a spunging-house in Air-street, Piccadilly. What matters it where the man of genius lives? Tasso wrote the "*Gerusalemme*" in a madman's cell. Mirabeau penned the "*Lettres à Sophie*" in the donjon of Vincennes. The fleshly envelope of William Blake dwelt in a mean London lodging; but his heart was in Fairyland. John Flaxman was also "essentially a Cockney" (I do not use the word in the Bow Bells acceptance of the term), for, although he was born at York, he spent (with the exception of his journey to Italy and a brief trip to Paris) the whole of his long and glorious life in London, where he died, in Buckingham-street, Strand, and he was buried in the churchyard of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. But the artistic soul of John Flaxman lived at Athens, "the Eye of Greece," in the Acropolis, in the shadow of the Parthenon, next door but one to a sculptor by the name of Phidias.

I learn that the office of Rouge Croix Pursuivant-at-Arms (once held, prior to his promotion to a heraldship, by the lamented Mr. James Robinson Planché), and one of the most ancient posts in the London Heralds' College, has, on the nomination of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, been conferred on Mr. Henry Farnham Burke, eldest son of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, and nephew of Mr. Serjeant Burke. But Blue Mantle, I take it, must be the most ancient of the Pursuivants, since I read that he was created by Edward III. at the time when Norroy King, and Windsor, and Chester Heralds were instituted.

Will somebody pity me? The weather is oppressively warm. I have on my "Echoes" file eighty-seven letters from kind correspondents, all really requiring replies, and not one of which I am able to answer this week. All of my editors have written cheerily to me to say that they are about to take their little annual holiday, and that they hope that I intend to remain in town, and "stick to the ship." Tomorrow I am going to a wedding, and (according to this week's *Punch*) I have had my hair cut. Please to pity me, somebody.

G. A. S.

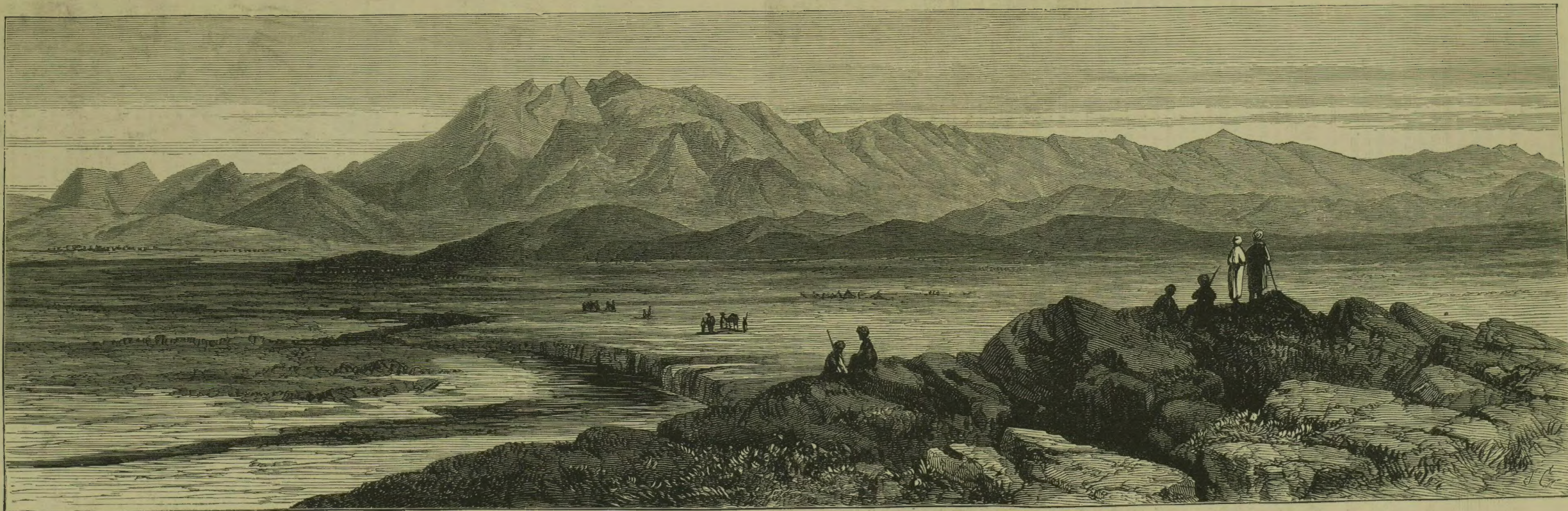
T H E W A R I N A F G H A N I S T A N .



TOMB OF AHMED SHAH, ADJOINING THE CITADEL, CANDAHAR.



OLD PALACE INSIDE THE CITADEL, CANDAHAR.

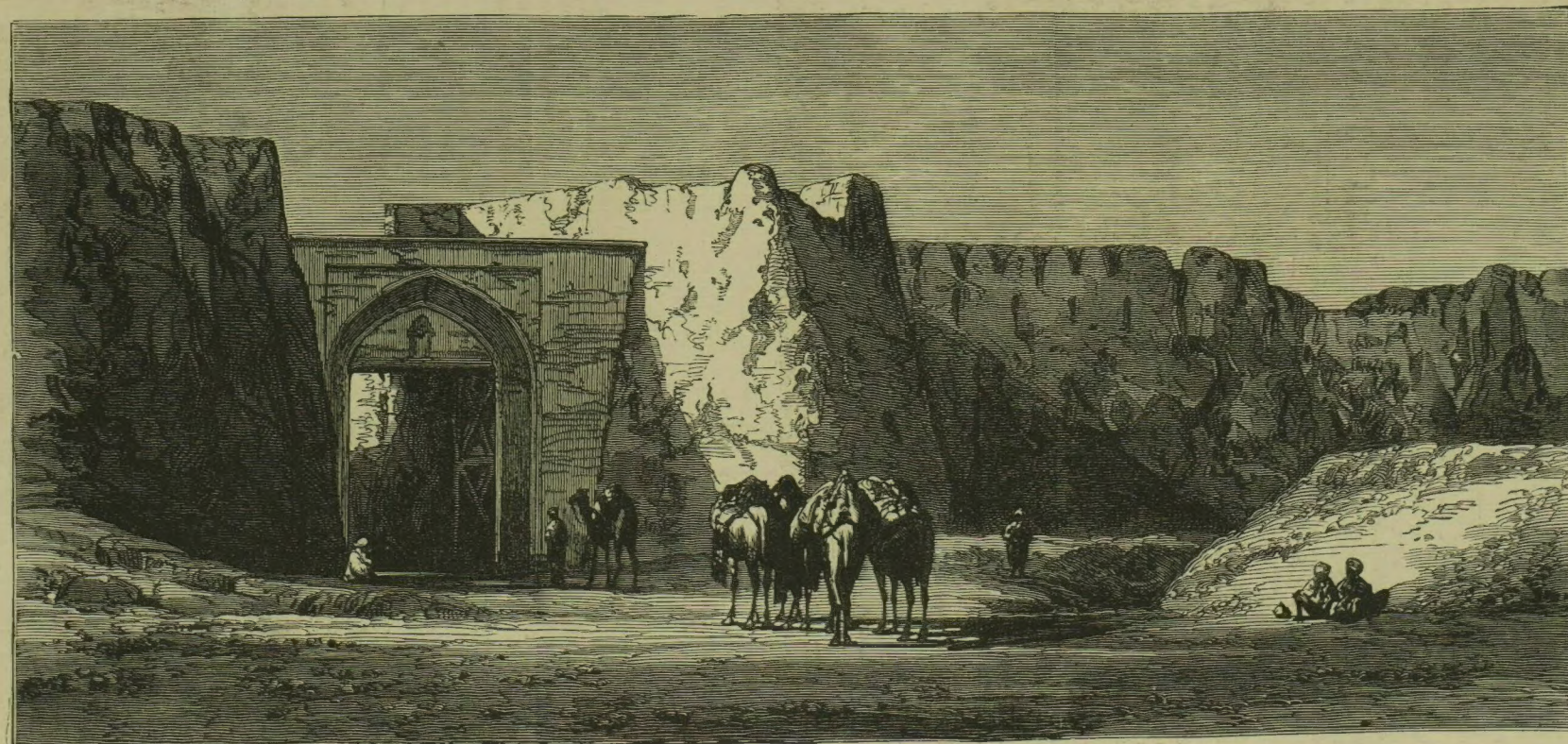


THE AFGHAN WAR: PLAIN OF KILLA ABDULLA KHAN, LOOKING EAST OVER PESHIN.

SKETCHES OF AFGHANISTAN.

We are indebted again to Major-General Sir M. A. Biddulph for the Sketch of Killa Abdulla Khan, at the foot of the Khojak Pass on the road from Quetta to Candahar, with the view looking eastward over Peshin, the territory ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Gundamak. Our Illustrations of Candahar, the North Gate or Eedgah Gate of that city, the old Palace of the Afghan Khans in the Citadel, and the Tomb of Ahmed Shah, are supplied by the series of Candahar photographs from which we have already borrowed, those taken jointly by Major A. G. Owen, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Dr. Whylock.

We have, in our publications of the 7th ult., the 14th, and two following weeks, given much detailed description of Candahar. That city, the capital of Southern Afghanistan, with its citadel held by the British garrison under General Primrose closely besieged during the whole of last month by the large Afghan army of Ayoub Khan from Herat, was delivered only this week by the arrival of General Sir F. Roberts with the British force marching from Cabul. It has thus lately been a place of the greatest interest to our own people, and this will be a sufficient excuse for the multiplicity of our Illustrations. The Eedgah Gate, on the north side of the city opens on the road to the Argandab Valley, where a great battle is likely to be fought this week. The city walls are built mostly of hardened clay, 30 ft. high, and 36 ft. thick at the base, diminishing above to 12 ft.; but they are much



THE AFGHAN WAR: EEDGAH OR NORTH GATE, CANDAHAR.

broken and worn down, so that it would be easy to scale them without ladders. The area comprised within these walls is about one square mile; its form, as shown in a Plan which was engraved for our Journal of the 7th ult., is an irregular oblong, with a gate in the middle of each of the four sides, and with two main streets crossing each other in the centre, where stands a domed building called the Char-su, the meeting-point of the different bazaar lanes or alleys. Besides the Eedgah gate, on the north side, there is one near the north-east corner, the Durani gate. There are circular bastions at the four corners of the city, but very much out of repair, and they seem not to have been used by the garrison in the recent defence. The citadel, which consists of an inner quadrangle within the city wall, about seventy yards square, is in the middle of the north side, near one of the city gates, and has spacious open parade-grounds adjacent. It is fortified with towers and bastions, and contains the old Palace of the Afghan rulers, once a stately and beautiful mansion, but now in a ruinous condition. The tomb of Ahmed Shah, founder of the Durani dynasty in Afghanistan, stands a little west of the Citadel. It is an octagonal structure, with a cupola and four minarets, rising to the height of 70 ft. above a stone platform which supports it; the diameter is about 40 ft. It is built of coarse stone, intermixed with rude brickwork, and covered with stucco, which is painted red and blue, and has been decorated with figures of flowers and other ornamental devices. The interior, lighted by windows of stone trellis-work, is at once a sepulchre and a mosque, attended

by a company of Mollahs, who reside on the premises like monks, and one of whom is always employed in reading the Koran aloud at the founder's tomb. This is covered with a rich shawl, and the pavement with a carpet not less sumptuous; the twelve smaller tombs of Ahmed Shah's children stand round about that of their august sire. The reign of this conquering monarch, who was crowned at Candahar in 1747, continued twenty-six years, and was occupied with incessant warfare, extending his dominions from Persia to the Punjab, and from Bokhara to the seacoast of Beloochistan. Great part of these conquests, however, was speedily lost by his immediate successor.

The View from Killa Abdullah Khan, sketched by Major-General Sir M.A. Biddulph, who encamped there in December, 1878, with the column of troops under his command advancing from Quetta, looks back over Peshin or Pishin, and is bounded by the Toba mountains. This tract of country, through which lay the route of General Phayre to relieve the garrison at Candahar, has in the last week or ten days been greatly infested by hostile risings of the native tribes, so that his movements, especially the transport department, have been delayed beyond expectation. Killa Abdullah Khan is at the foot of the Khojak Pass on the eastern side, as the fort of Chaman is on the western side, towards Candahar, at the verge of the Kadani plains, shown in General Biddulph's Sketch that was published in our last Number.

We also present a view of the British encampment at Pezwan, from a Sketch by Major J. W. Taylor, the transport officer with that detachment.

IN THE PARK AT ROTTERDAM.

The briskness and gaiety of external aspect, characterising this Dutch commercial city, must be a surprise to foreign visitors accustomed to think of the Dutchmen as a dull and phlegmatic race. Very picturesque and animated scenes are presented by the Boompjes, or quays planted with stately linden trees, where steam-boat passengers land; the windmills rising beside the church steeples; the numerous canals intersecting the streets of the town, so that quaint, old-fashioned houses, carts and horses on the bridges, and the busy crowd of pedestrians, are intermixed with barges and shipping; the gardens, with their brilliant tulip-beds and their brightly-painted summer-houses, on the canal banks; and the industrious washerwomen, never tired of rinsing their linen in the public waters. It is a place full of amusing novelties to the English tourist, and may remind him of some description he has read of the city of Osaka, in Japan. But nothing of all these Rotterdam curiosities is shown in the pleasant and tranquil scene of refined social enjoyment that appears in our front-page Engraving. It is from the drawing by Mr. A. E. Emms. The city is well provided, as befits its mercantile importance, with museums and galleries of art, Zoological Gardens, and a very pretty park, which last-named public resort, with its trim lawns, parterres, groves, and shrubberies, its concert-rooms, its "buffet" and "buvette," and other refreshing attractions, may even console a Frenchman for not being in Paris. A Dutch private family of the better class, seated at their small tea-table *à fresco*, on a fine summer evening, while listening to the music of an excellent orchestra in the pavilion above, should pass a very happy hour.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SEA TRIP.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, several members of his family, and a party of friends, left Charing-cross Station on Thursday week for Gravesend, where he embarked on Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Royal Mail-steamship *Grantully Castle*, which has been placed at his disposal for a sea trip. The right hon. gentleman was cordially cheered at Charing-cross Station, and had a hearty reception at Gravesend. An address was presented to him from the Liberal Association of that borough. The vessel started on her voyage about four o'clock.

The *Grantully Castle* arrived at Dartmouth yesterday week, having called at Portland and Torquay on the way thither. Early in the morning there was a thick fog, which delayed the vessel. The ship reached Dartmouth just as a yacht-race, in which the Prince of Wales was taking part, was near the finish. His Royal Highness recognised the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, waving a salute to them, which was at once seen and acknowledged. The party afterwards proceeded in a steam-launch for a trip up the Dart, Mr. Gladstone being cheered in his progress. On the return journey to the ship he was presented, through Mr. Currie, with an address of sympathy and congratulation from the inhabitants.

During the night the vessel once more cast off, steamed quietly along the coast around Start Point, past the Eddystone Lighthouse and into Plymouth Sound early on Saturday morning. The *Grantully Castle* resumed her voyage at six a.m., reaching Falmouth the same morning. The Mayor and ex-Mayor of the place had an interview with Mrs. Gladstone, and expressed their regret that the illness of the distinguished statesman prevented them giving him such a reception as they would desire. At Kingstown, where the vessel was late in its arrival, through encountering a fog, the Premier was received with loud cheers by an immense crowd. He afterwards went to Dublin by train, and attended Christ Church Cathedral. Returning to the *Grantully Castle*, the trip was continued.

Mr. Gladstone reached Greenock early on Monday morning. During the forenoon he visited the ironclad *Hercules*, which is stationed off that port. A deputation from the Greenock and Renfrewshire Liberal Association waited on the Prime Minister to bid him welcome. In his reply, he said that the Government had not been unmindful of the declarations which they put before the country at the general election, and that as they had begun so would they continue. Hearty cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone from the ships passing up or down the Clyde.

After leaving Greenock on Monday, the *Grantully Castle* steamed down the Clyde, rounded the Mull of Kintyre, and, after cruising around the Isle of Islay, brought to an anchor off the Isle of Colonsay for the night. Mr. Gladstone was delighted with the scenery which he passed on his journey thither. In the early morning the steam-ship was again under way, and brought to in Oban Bay, at a point from which Donolly Castle, on a rocky promontory to the north of the town, was seen to the best advantage. Mr. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, and Mr. Currie landed and proceeded to the post office, to receive and dispatch letters, but their stay on shore was only a short one. The *Grantully Castle* cruised around the west coast of Skye, stopping for the Prime Minister to inspect the Island of Staffa, on which is the celebrated Fingal's Cave, and returned late in the evening to Oban.

Mr. Gladstone has been greatly benefited by the change, and enjoys the voyage immensely. He is in excellent spirits.

The Guildford coach was taken off the road for the season last Saturday, and the horses, twenty in number, are to be sold at Tattersall's next Monday.

FOLKLORE OF SEPTEMBER.

One of the popular names given to the present month by our forefathers was "Barley Month," because, having nearly completed gathering in their barley crops, they commenced paying their attention to the important task of brewing, and getting ready their winter cheer. The many ceremonies, too, which graced the ingathering of the harvest were, formerly, celebrated in the course of this month; and the harvest-home festival was observed with no small rejoicing in most villages, when, from a thousand voices, might be heard the jubilant song of rejoicing—

We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip! hip! hip! harvest-home!

Holy Cross or Holy Rood Day (14th), known also as the "Exaltation of the Holy Cross," was instituted in the seventh century on the occasion of the recovery of a large piece of the pretended real cross by the Emperor Heraclius. In Lincolnshire, it is called "Holy Loo Day." In days gone by, it appears to have been customary to go nutting upon this day, an allusion to which we find in the old play of "Grim, the Collier of Croydon":—

This day, they say, is called Holy-Rood Day,
And all the youth are now a-nutting gone."

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" occurs the following:—"Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1731, being Holy Rood Day, the King's huntsmen hunted their free buck in Richmond New Park, with bloodhounds, according to custom." In an old manuscript, entitled "Status Scholæ Etonensis," dated 1560, we are informed that on a certain day in September (most probably the 14th) the boys of Eton were accustomed to have a holiday, when they wrote verses on the fruitfulness of autumn and the deadly cold of the coming winter; afterwards they went out to gather nuts, which they presented to their masters. In "Poor Robin's Almanack" for the year 1709 we read the following:—

The devil, as the common people say,
Doth go a-nutting on Holy Rood Day;
And sure such evil in some doth lurk,
Going a-nutting do the Devil's work.

St. Ferrol's Day (18th) is celebrated at Marseilles with great pomp. The houses and ships are decorated with flags and flowers; a grand procession takes place, in which gardeners carry wax tapers ornamented with bouquets, as well as vegetables and fruit, and nests of birds. The streets, too, are scattered with flowers; and, on the arrival of the procession at the quay, the prelate blesses the seamen of the port, after which bell-ringing and merriment take place.

There are many proverbs associated with St. Matthew's Day (21st). Owing to the shortening of the days at this season, they have this saying in Germany—

St. Matthew
Get candlesticks new.

And in Italy fine weather is now said to be at an end, the Milan peasantry affirming that "after St. Matthew you will not see many fine days." There is, too, a similar notion in our own country; for, according to a well-known couplet,

St. Matthee,
Shut up the bee.

On this day it has been customary from time immemorial for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and governors of the several Royal hospitals in London to attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, and afterwards to visit the great hall in Christ's Hospital, where two orations are delivered by the two senior scholars of the grammar school. In accordance, also, with an old custom, the principal members of the Fruiterers' Company wait upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and present, for the acceptance of the Lady Mayoress and himself, a splendid assortment of all the choice fruits of the season. It was once the practice for a staff of gaily-dressed porters, walking in single file, to bring the fruit through the City from Farringdon Market, when, it is said, the Lady Mayoress not only gave each carrier a bottle of wine to take home in his empty basket, but, as the Ceremonial Book has it, "regulated" them with a dinner.

At Biddenham, in Bedfordshire, a curious practice is kept upon the 22nd of this month. Shortly before noon, a little procession of villagers convey a white rabbit, decorated with scarlet ribbons, through the village, singing a hymn in honour of St. Agatha. All the young unmarried women who happen to meet this procession extend the first two fingers of the left hand, pointing towards the rabbit, at the same time repeating the following doggerel:—

Gustin, Gustin, lacks a bier!
Maidens, maidens, bury him here!

This ceremony is reported, according to tradition, to date from the year of the first Crusade.

In Laud's Diary, under Sept. 24 (1635), mention is made of Scalding Thursday, which a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* suggests was a homely term for the day of preparation for that high day Michaelmas, when the victim goose was scalded, plucked, and hung—a week's hanging being the rule for a goose.

Michaelmas Day is nowadays only remarkable as being one of the four quarter days and for the popular custom of eating goose at dinner—a practice, indeed, which has much exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries. The notion that the custom arose from the circumstance that Queen Elizabeth was partaking on this anniversary of a goose, when the news was brought of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, is disproved by the fact that, as far back as the reign of Edward IV., we read of "one John de la Hay bringing 'one goose fit for his lord's dinner on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.'" Some think it originated in a practice among the rural tenantry of bringing a fine stubble goose to their landlord at Michaelmas when paying the quarter's rent, in the hope of making him lenient. The most probable reason, however, is that Michaelmas Day was a great festival, and geese at this time were most plentiful and in prime condition. In "Poor Robin's Almanack" for 1695 are the following quaint lines:—

Geese now in their prime season are,
Which, if well roasted, are good fare;
Yet, however, friends, take heed,
How too much on them you feed,
Lest when as your tongues run loose,
Your discourse do smell of goose.

It is a popular saying, "If you eat goose on Michaelmas Day you will never want money all the year round." In Yorkshire the festival is known as "Hipping Day," from its connection with a confection of hips, the red berries of the wild rose. At one time Michaelmas was a noted season for provincial fairs, but the greater part of these have been gradually discontinued from year to year. Michaelmas is not without its superstitions. Thus, in Staffordshire, there is a notion prevalent among the peasantry that the Devil always puts his cloven foot upon the blackberries on this day. It is considered, therefore, highly unlucky to gather any more during the remainder of the year—an idea which exists in Ireland. In Suffolk, we hear of the subjoined rhyme:—

At Michaelmas-time or a little before,
Half an apple goes to the core;
At Christmas time, or a little after,
A crab in the hedge, and thanks to the grafter.

There is also a good deal of curious weather-lore. One popular saying informs us that "so many days old the moon is on Michaelmas Day so many floods after." And in some places it is said that if Michaelmas be fair, the sun will shine much in the winter, though the wind will frequently be found in the north-east, and be very sharp and nipping. Another adage tells us how—

The Michaelmas moon
Lies nine nights alike soon.

The nearest moon to the autumnal equinox is called the "Harvest Moon," rising nearer to the same time each succeeding night, at this time of year, than it does at any other. In Scotland, was formerly made the St. Michael's or Bannock cake, of which all the family and visitors partook. It was the scene of much merriment, as, a wedding-ring having been previously put in it before baking, the person who was lucky enough to get the slice with the ring in it was "was sure to be married before next Michaelmas."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It would be strange indeed if the York Meeting passed over without leaving any mark upon the Leger quotations, and yet the late gathering on the Knavesmire has left matters almost as they were. None of the cracks engaged at Doncaster left their training-quarters; still the result of the Ebor Handicap and the Great Yorkshire Stakes brought Novice and Napsbury into some slight notice. The performance of the filly in particular was rather smart, as she is evidently a thorough stayer, conceded 12 lb. to the useful Stockmar, and won with a good deal in hand. Turning to the other events of the Wednesday, Metiora proved too good for Clinkumbell in the Filly Sapling Stakes; and a very moderate quartette turned out to oppose the unbeaten Bal Gal in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. President sadly disappointed Robert Peck, who had high expectations of him; and though the Sunshine filly passed the judge's box only half a length behind the "modern Achievement," she could not have finished anywhere near her, except on sufferance. We fear that there is no doubt that Bal Gal inherits her dam's roaring propensities, and, this being the case, she cannot possibly tread in the footsteps of Wheel of Fortune, and add a One Thousand and Oaks to her list of victories. Wandering Nun beat Lucy Glitters and Melmerby very cleverly in a Biennial. The winner has gone on the right way since she made her successful debut at Lincoln; but Lucy Glitters, a very nice daughter of Speculum, has been amiss for the greater part of the year, and will see a far better day. On the Thursday, the very useful Simmel had nothing to beat in the Gimcrack Stakes, so he made very light of his penalty; and then Elizabeth once more displayed her brilliant speed by giving Belfry 10 lb. and an easy beating in the Harewood Plate. It is nearly a quarter of a century since a field of eleven turned out for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and it is as well to make a point of the number, for, when we come to quality, assuredly nine of the eleven were within a stone of such horses as Blair Athol, Achievement, Cremorne, Apology, and Wheel of Fortune, all of whom figured in this race within the past sixteen years. Still, Victor Emanuel, Apollo, and Co., managed to furnish another of those surprises for which this race is so notorious, as they all succumbed to the despised Napsbury, who at once came to 33 to 1 for the Leger, for which he is likely to finish about fourth or fifth; Jenny Howlet was once more well beaten, and the Oaks fillies must have been the worst lot that have contested that race within the memory of man. A very pretty race between Belfry and Stockmar for the Queen's Plate resulted in favour of the former by a head, and this form says a good deal for Novice, who is clearly some 21 lb. in front of Muriel, and may possibly get a place at Doncaster. The meeting wound up very tamely with a couple of walks over.

Meetings have been held during the past few days at Scarborough, Huntingdon, Weymouth, and Warwick; but the results of the various races were only interesting to the persistent followers of the sport.

Monday was the first day of the Torbay Royal Regatta, when prizes amounting to nearly £200 were sailed for. The competitors in the first class were the *Formosa*, *Florinda*, *Miranda*, and *Samana*. The *Florinda* wrested the prize of £75 from the *Miranda* by thirteen seconds, the latter vessel taking a second prize of £25. The vessels went three times round a twelve-mile course, but before concluding the third round the *Formosa*, with the Prince of Wales on board, gave up, being a long way astern. In the race for cutters *Coryphæe* was first, with Bloodhound second. The *Sayonara* carried off the first prize for the 20-tonners, leaving the second prize to *Euterpe*; whilst *Madge* was first in the 10-ton class, and *Maharance* second.

There is plenty to chronicle in the way of cricket, and, in consequence of the continued fine weather, some very long scores have been made all over the country. Gloucestershire has beaten Lancashire by seven wickets. Dr. W. G. Grace (106), who is in his very best form just at present, batted brilliantly, and, on the other side, Messrs. Taylor (66) and Robinson (51) compiled really good scores. Kent has defeated Derbyshire by ten wickets, this result being mainly due to the fine bowling of Mr. Cunliffe, as no one on either side "came off" with the bat. Sussex v. Hampshire ended in favour of the former by five wickets, no sensational score was made on either side. At the end of last week the Australians sustained their first defeat, at the hands of an Eighteen of Stockport and District, with Emmett, Bates, and Hill. The Colonists were much weakened by the loss of Spofforth and Blackham, and, during the match, Bannerman also hurt one of his hands, and was rendered hors de combat. England v. Australia, which will be played at Kennington Oval on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, is exciting an immense amount of interest, and will probably attract an assemblage of something like 20,000 spectators. At present odds of 6 to 4 are laid on England.

On Monday evening W. G. George, amateur champion at one and four miles, will attempt to beat the best time on record—20 min. 22 sec., accomplished by Walter Slade—for the latter distance.

An "All-England Angling Contest" for prizes from £30 downwards, and amounting in the aggregate to £100, took place on the River Witham, between Boston and Lincoln, on Monday. There were 597 competitors, and the winner of the first prize caught 9 lb. 6 oz. of fish. Another competitor, who failed to weigh in, caught 20 lb. of bream.

Partridge shooting began on Wednesday. The reports from various parts of the country differ considerably; in this account of the condition of the birds. In some places birds are plentiful, in others scarce; while in many districts shooting will be delayed by the harvest operations. On the whole, however, it would appear that sport is likely to be good.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Monday last, at the Gaiety, those talented and popular comedians Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence renewed, under exceptionally gratifying circumstances, their long since formed acquaintance with a British audience. The piece selected for their *reentrée* was the American drama, in Four Acts, by Mr. B. C. Woolf, called "The Mighty Dollar," described as "an American play" in four acts, by Mr. B. E. Woolf.

Dramatically, "The Mighty Dollar" is rather a "weak-kneed" production. The plot is a feeble one; the characters, apart from those admirably sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Florence, are but pale and shadowy creations; and the piece, with the exception of a fainting-fit or two, is devoid of any striking situations. As for the plot, it may be very briefly summarised. Colonel Tom Dart (is there not a dreadful Colonel Dart in Mrs. Trollope's novel of "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw"?), is a "millionaire Railway King," whose wife, Clara, has married him for his millions, her heart having been really given to Roland Vance, a rising young journalist, who has got his own broken heart mended again, and who has fallen in love with Miss Blanche Mossthorne, a very "whole-souled" young lady, who has no yearning for millions and does not jilt him. The millionaire's wife, however, retains sufficient tenderness for her old flame Roland as to seek his forgiveness in a *tête-à-tête* by moonlight, where her perfectly innocent conversation is overheard by the villain of the piece, an adventurer, named Arthur Lemaitre, and a most contemptible "cuss." Mrs. Dart is subsequently imprudent enough (always with the most innocent intentions in the world) to write to Mr. Vance, asking him to call on her. The villainous adventurer gets hold of this note, and uses it as a means of getting Mrs. Dart into his power, working on the jealousy of the Railway King, her husband, and furthering some "financeering" schemes of his own. All these schemes centre in a certain railway bill then in Congress, and in this bill the Hon. Bardwell Slote, Member of Congress from the Cohos District (it is not mentioned what State), a "financeering" politician, lobbyist, "log-roller," "wire-puller," and "ringster" is also largely interested. If Congress decree that the projected railway is to pass a place called Chalkville instead of another place, the name of which I failed to catch, but which sounded "Mugglemush," the interested parties will make several millions of dollars all round. In the end the bill is passed, and it is provided that the railroad shall go not by the way the villainous adventurer wishes it to traverse, but through several hundreds of acres of land owned by Roland Vance, who will thus become a millionaire. The Hon. Bardwell Slote is consoled for his misadventures as a financier by marrying the wealthy widow, Mrs. Gen'l Giffory, "who has lived so long abroad;" the now "Great Vance" espouses the unmercenary Blanche Mossthorne; Colonel Tom Dart is reconciled to his innocent but injudicious spouse; Libby Ray, the niece and ward of Mrs. Gen'l Giffory, is united to the man of her heart, Charley Brood, instead of an inane British nobleman, called Lord Cairngorn; and the villainous adventurer, foiled and baffled at every turn, is contemptuously kicked out. It would seem to be impossible for any "American" comedy-drama to be constructed without the contumacious kicking out of a villainous adventurer in the Fourth Act.

So much for the plot of "The Mighty Dollar," which, quite as appropriately might be entitled "Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence at Home." They are not only the life and spirit of the piece, but when they are off the stage the action lags and becomes wearisome. The fate of a railroad bill does not in fact possess sufficient humorous interest to enchain the attention of the audience; but directly Mr. and Mrs. Florence reappear, either together or singly, interest is re-awakened again, and the piece goes trippingly. Mr. Hollingshead, who can rarely resist the temptation of being a little didactic and instructive on his play-bills (*on revient toujours à ses premières amours*), tells us that all Members of Congress in America are "allowed" to use the prefix "Hon." There is no question of "allowance" in the matter, since any American Citizen may call himself anything honorific that he pleases, but the title of "Honourable" is given by courtesy not only to Senators and members of the House of Representatives, but also to diplomatists, and even to untitled Englishmen travelling in the States. The begging-letter writers, especially, never fail to address you as "Honourable." Mr. Hollingshead says, that the Hon. Bardwell Slote is a "slightly exaggerated portrait of a Western Congress man." Now there are Congress men and Congress men. General Garfield, for example, is from the West, and he is an accomplished gentleman. The Hon. Bardwell Slote might hail as a Congress man from the Middle States, or from New York; or he might be a "carpet-bagger" who has got in for a Southern district; but the portrait embodied for us by Mr. W. J. Florence is to my mind not in the slightest degree exaggerated. I have met with scores upon scores of Americans of the stamp which he exhibits—grandiloquent utterers of "tall talk" full, not only of patriotic "buncombe," but of technological forms of speech drawn from the vocabulary of local law courts and local legislatures, rough humorists, and, withal, exceedingly shrewd men of business. But it is a transparent mistake to call "The Mighty Dollar," as it is called in the playbill, a drama "illustrating Life and Manners in the American Capitol" (*sic*). It only illustrates two particular phases of that life and those manners:—"lobbying" and "financeering." As well might we say that an English drama dealing solely with the mysteries of stock-jobbing and the dealings of Parliamentary agents was illustrative of "Life and Manners in the British Metropolis." It so happens that some of the best and most cultivated society in the world is to be found, during the sitting of Congress in the Federal Capitol—at Washington in the District of Columbia. The leading statesmen of the Union are constantly entertaining or being entertained by a brilliant *Corps Diplomatique* and an affluent banking community. The most renowned Northern and Southern belles come habitually to winter in Washington; the Judges of the Supreme Court give tone and dignity to society; and altogether life in the "Federal Capitol," although not so luxuriously extravagant as at New York and San Francisco, nor so severely intellectual as at Boston, is in the highest degree polished, refined, and enjoyable. Americans, at least, will understand what I mean when I say that the Hon. Bardwell Slote and Mrs. Gen'l Giffory would patronise Willard's Hotel in preference to Wormley's—which is the American Long's or Claridge's.

As for Mrs. Gen'l Giffory, as represented by Mrs. W. J. Florence, she is simply superb. She is *impayable*, or "onpayable," as she herself would say in her imitatively atrocious French. Again, Mr. Hollingshead didactically warns us that Mrs. Gen'l Giffory is a "slightly exaggerated portrait of an American travelled lady, rich, good-natured, and somewhat vulgar." Again, on my part, do I fail to see the slightest exaggeration in the portrait; only it might just as well be the portrait of an English as of an American travelled vulgarian.

If Mrs. Gen'l Giffory calls the Pyramid of Cheops the "Pyramid of Chops," did not Theodore Hook's Mrs. Ramsbottom call the Laocoon the Racoon, and define the Vatican as the "Stable where the Pope kept his Bulls?" With my own ears did I, at a table d'hôte at Rome, hear a very wealthy travelled lady, my own countrywoman, remark that she had just been to visit the "Maritime," meaning the Mamertine Prisons, and that she intended purchasing some "Amalakite," meaning malachite jewellery. Mrs. Gen'l Giffory is not an original character. She is a combination of Mrs. Ramsbottom aforesaid, Mrs. Malaprop, and the Begum, in "Pendennis;" but her wit, her humour, her good-nature, and her wonderful French are all Mrs. W. J. Florence's own. I have seldom seen a part so naturally and unaffectedly acted; and, looking at the drolly farcical elements in the character, it is surprising to mark how very rarely the fun of Mrs. Gen'l Giffory is strained to caricature.

There is not much to call for remark in the subordinate characters. Mr. F. W. Wyndham, a very promising light comedian, was very modest and unassuming in the part of Roland Vance, and in the few situations where vigour was called for he showed symptoms of much latent power. Mr. Shine made as much as was practicable of the sketchy part of the English tourist. Lord Cairngorn, who is always telling his American friends that they are a very young people, and seems to forget that he is a very young man himself. Mr. Fawcett gave proper emphasis to the extremely repulsive part of the villainous adventurer and "mean cuss," and Mr. Squires did his best to look like a millionaire railway King and an injured husband in Colonel Tom Dart. If the name of Colonel Dart's negro butler is Lafayette Berry, the part was capably played by Mr. Crutwell. Miss Kate Vaughan was gorgeously appraised as Blanche Mossthorne (and, indeed, all the ladies appeared to take delight in frequent changes of sumptuous raiment); and Miss C. Gilchrist made a frolicsome and graceful Libby Ray. In time she should develop into a very captivating *Ingénue*. But as Libby Ray she speaks of herself as being seventeen years of age, and she was clad in the abbreviated costume of a schoolgirl. Surely, peers of the realm do not propose to, and young American gentlemen do not marry, young ladies who, to judge from their attire, might be fourteen. If Miss Gilchrist is to continue to play *Ingénues* it is time for the sumptuary authorities at the Gaiety to put her into trains.

The length to which these remarks on the "Mighty Dollar" has extended prevents me from doing justice to a capital new ballet at the Alhambra, called "The Alpine Brigands." I shall mention it next week.

P.S.—By a printer's error it was stated last week that poor Miss Neilson was born in 1839: obviously it should have been 1849. Another correspondent tells me that her real name was not Brown, but Bland, and that she was born, not at Leeds, but at Guiseley. Surely it does not matter much now. "The Two Narrow Words *Hic Jacet*" cover all. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The forthcoming meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester will be the one hundred and fifty-seventh occasion of the kind. The origin and growth of these Festivals, and their speedy development from mere choral performances of services and anthems with organ accompaniment, to grand performances of oratorios with orchestra and eminent solo singers, have too often been narrated in detail to need fresh recapitulation. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that the object of these festivals is to bring money aid to the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses. This aid is entirely derived from contributions at the cathedral doors after the services and performances of the week, and from donations otherwise subscribed; the proceeds from the sale of tickets being usually absorbed by the expenses of the festival. In many past instances, indeed, these have exceeded the receipts, and the number of the honorary stewards who are liable for the deficit has been gradually augmented. At the approaching festival the list comprises the names of upwards of 170 of the neighbouring nobility, clergy, and gentry, the president of the festival being the Duke of Beaufort, and the vice-presidents the Lord Lieutenants of the three counties, and the Bishops of the Dioceses.

According to long-past usage, the organist of the cathedral of the city in which the meeting is held acts as conductor; in this case, Mr. C. H. Lloyd; Mr. L. Colborne (of Hereford) presiding at the organ at the oratorio performances in the Cathedral, except on the Wednesday evening, when the organist will be Mr. Done (of Worcester), who will also be the pianoforte accompanist at the secular concerts, and organist at the early cathedral services held on each festival day.

The solo singers engaged are Mesdames Albani and Patey, Misses De Fonblanque, Anna Williams, H. Wilson, Wakefield, and Damian; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, Mr. Francis, and Signor Ghilberti.

The band consists of nearly seventy instrumentalists, headed by M. Sainton as principal first violin. The chorus includes—as a matter of course—the three Cathedral choirs, which are augmented by choristers from Huddersfield, Oxford, Bristol, and London.

The festival opens on Tuesday next, and will be inaugurated, as usual, by a special service in the Cathedral, with a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, to be preached by the Dean of Worcester. After a short interval, the festival performances will begin with "Elijah;" the programme of the second morning being a composite one, opening with the two completed movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, which is to be followed by Mozart's "Requiem," Spohr's "Last Judgment" completing the day's performances. In the evening (also in the cathedral) "St. Paul" will be given; Thursday morning offering another varied programme, comprising Leonardo Leo's "Dixit Dominus," Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," Mr. Henry Holmes's sacred cantata, "Christmas Day" (first time of performance), and Beethoven's great Mass in D. "The Messiah" will be performed, according to custom, on the Friday morning, and the festival will close, as it opens, with a special cathedral service, including a new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Mr. C. H. Lloyd, and an anthem by Dr. Stainer, all composed expressly for the occasion.

The first concert of secular music in the Shirehall, on Tuesday evening, will include the performance of Mr. C. H. Parry's setting of scenes from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra—composed for this festival. The programme also comprises Mozart's symphony in E flat and Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio," and vocal performances by Madame Albani and other principal singers. At the second concert, on Thursday evening, Schumann's first symphony (in B flat) and Sterndale Bennett's overture, "The Wood Nymph," will be given, and the selection will comprise pieces by the solo vocalists.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Sacred Songs for Little Singers"—the words by Frances Ridley Havergal, the music composed and arranged by Mr. Randegger—are well adapted to interest juvenile vocalists. The melodies are pleasing, and lie within limited compass, and the pianoforte accompaniment is simple. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are the publishers.

"Autrefois, Allegretto par Brintley Richards" (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.), is a pretty little pianoforte piece, easy of execution, and well calculated for teaching purposes.

Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. have issued some pleasing vocal and pianoforte music. Among the former are "Tis years since I beheld thy face," a melodious romance, by Lillie Albrecht; "On the Golden sands," a simple and expressive song, by Isidore de Lara; and "The Cheery Mariners," a bold nautical song, by H. C. Hiller. The same publishers' instrumental issues comprise an effective transcription for the harp, by Mr. Oberthur, of the Bridal chorus, from Wagner's "Lohengrin"; "Souvenirs" (for the pianoforte), from the same composer's "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Rienzi," and "Tannhäuser," some prominent themes from which have been brilliantly arranged by G. Gariboldi, of an easier description, being a series of four pianoforte pieces, entitled "Old England," in which some favourite airs are arranged by Mr. R. Harvey, with a successful combination of brilliancy, and the avoidance of difficulty.

"The Imperial Tutor" for the pianoforte, published by Messrs. Wood and Co., is a well-compiled method of instruction by Carlo Tieset, who has put together, comprehensively and succinctly, a large amount of valuable information, together with numerous practical exercises—altogether calculated to promote the student's advancement.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have published a very pleasing canzonet, "I prithee send me back my heart," the words by Sir John Suckling, the music by Maude Valérie White, some of whose songs have lately been very well received in public. The piece now referred to has been sung with success by Mr. Santley. The same publishers have issued "Now was I wrong" and "A face in the crowd," two songs by Louis Engel, the first in spirited waltz tempo, the other in the sentimental style; "Stars are with the voyager" and "I think on thee," two very expressive songs by Frank H. Simms, the latter having a violin (or violoncello) obbligato in addition to the pianoforte accompaniment.

"Love bears the Spring" ("Si j'étais garçon"), "Like a young bird" ("Comme un petit oiseau"), and "Oh! how sweet are the flowers" ("Que vous êtes jolies") are songs from Paladilhe's opera "Suzanne," which has obtained much success abroad, and was announced for probable production at the Royal Italian Opera during the past season, but was not brought out. The extracts above specified are pleasingly melodious and essentially vocal in style. They are published by Mr. J. Williams, of Berners-street and Cheapside, who has also issued two Fantasias for the Pianoforte founded on themes from the same opera, one by C. Neustedt, the other by H. Duvernoy. In each of them the subjects chosen are very effectively strung together and elaborated with passages that, while brilliant, are comparatively easy of execution.

From Messrs. Duff and Stewart we have "Among the Sweet Bluebells," ballad, by E. L. Hime; "Thine is the Name," song, by E. R. S. Jervis; "Rimprovero," canzone, by G. Tartaglione; and "A Lock of Golden Hair," by G. F. Kendall. All these are pleasingly melodious, and devoid of any special difficulty. "Ruby—Idyll," by Carl Haruse, and "Rosa Bianca—Valsa Sympatica," by G. Lardelli, are two spirited and effective pianoforte pieces, issued by the same publishers.

Messrs. Patey and Willis publish some vocal music that will be welcome in drawing-rooms. Signor Pinsuti's song, "The Ferryman," is characterised by great boldness of rhythm in the vocal portion, which is well set off by a florid accompaniment. "The Old Harpsichord," song, by J. L. Roedel, is simpler in style, but is expressive, and has much of the old English character in its melody. "In a Devonshire Lane," and "Shamrock or Rose"—songs, by Dermott Foyle—are in a pleasing ballad style; as is, also, "Gone!" song, by Agnes Winton. "Twilight" is an expressive duet, by Fabio Campana, in which two equal voices are alternated and combined with pleasing effect.

In "The Linnet's answer," by Ciro Pinsuti (published by Mr. B. Williams, of Paternoster-row), there is much light grace, both in the vocal melody and the accompaniment. It will especially suit a mezzo-soprano voice.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday, rewards amounting to £160 were voted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month.

The Burnham (Somerset) life-boat saved seven persons from the rigging of the schooner Burne, of Bridgwater, which had sunk near Highbridge during a very severe gale from the W.N.W. The Porthmlun life-boat, during a heavy northerly gale, rendered timely aid to the distressed schooner Thetis, of Pwllheli, and brought ashore the master's wife from the schooner Sarah Jane, of Chester. The Newquay (Cornwall) life-boat saved the crew of two men of the smack Harriette, of Barnstaple, which became a total wreck on the rocks at East Pentire Point during a gale of wind and heavy sea. The Withernsea life-boat was also the means of saving four of the crew of the smack Excel, of Grimsby, which was driven ashore at Waxholme Mill in thick weather, accompanied by a high sea. Several other life-boats had also been launched last month, during stormy weather, to the aid of vessels in distress, but fortunately their services were not eventually needed. Payments amounting to £670 were made on different life-boat establishments.

The late Mr. Peter Brown, of Castle Douglas, has left the institution a legacy of £100, and the late Mr. Aldborough Henniker, of Eatecott, Somerset, £100.

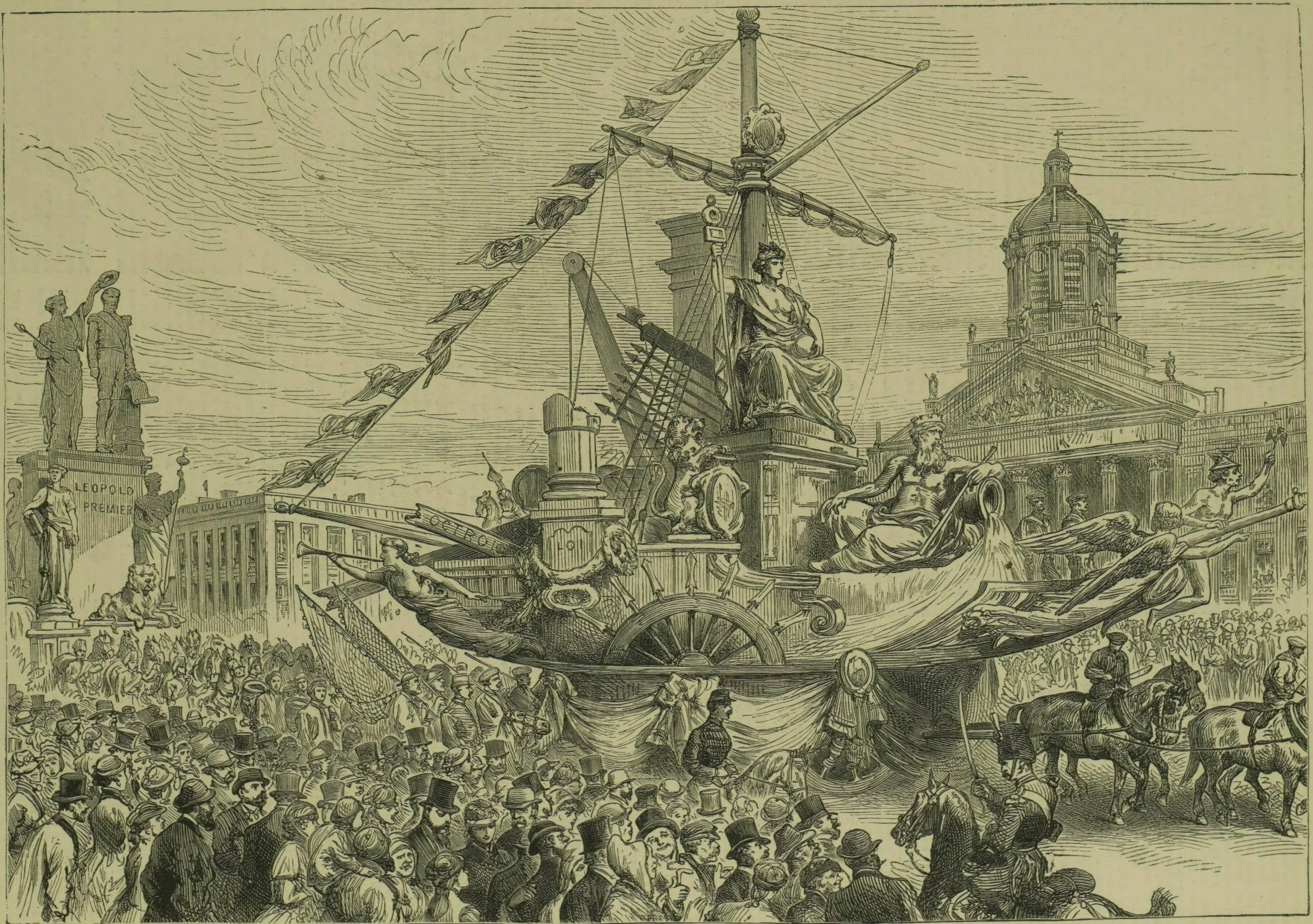
New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Brightstone Grange (Isle of Wight), Sennen Cove (Land's End), Giles' Quay (Dundalk), and Fraserburgh, N.B.

The thirteenth coffee palace in connection with the London and Provincial Palace Company was opened on Monday evening at 4, Oxford-street, close adjoining the Oxford Music-hall, by the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, one of the directors of the company, who was accompanied by several of his brother directors.

A demonstration of Sunday-school children, numbering over 8000, from the Nonconformist schools in Wolverhampton, was held on Monday in Queen-square, in celebration of the centenary. There was a large display of handsomely embroidered flags and banners; and, after singing suitable hymns, the different schools moved off to some fields outside the town, and there enjoyed a good afternoon's recreation, followed by a plentiful distribution of plum-cake and tea.



THE AFGHAN WAR: BRITISH CAMP AT PEZWAN.—SEE PAGE 229.



JUBILEE FESTIVAL OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE AT BRUSSELS: HISTORIC PROCESSION OF THE GUILDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BELGIAN FESTIVAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

The series of festivities that lately took place at Brussels, in commemoration of the Jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary, of the establishment of Belgian national independence, have been mentioned in this Journal. Our illustration shows the grand procession of all the Guilds, or trading and industrial companies, of Belgium, on the 18th ult. The sketch we have received is one by M. Leo von Elliott, of Brussels.

This procession was formed in the Place de la Reine, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, and took the following route:—Rue Royale Sainte-Marie, Rue Royale (exterior and interior), Rue de la Loi, Rue Ducale, Place des Palais, Place Royale, Rue de la Régence, Porte Louise, by the Boulevards of Waterloo and the Midi, to the Southern Railway Terminus, on by the Boulevards Hainaut, Anspach, and Du Nord to the Northern Railway Terminus, thence to the Rue de Brabant, and by the Place Liedts and the Rue Van der Meersch back to the Place de la Reine. There were more than 1500 individuals in the procession, including nine hundred on horseback. One hundred and fifty draught horses and twenty-four oxen were employed drawing the huge wains and symbolic chariots. Fifteen bands, some mounted and some on foot, assisted in the spectacle, as well as five choral societies. The procession represented the three great episodes in Belgian history—the Communal period, the Provincial period, and the Modern period—and was divided into eleven groups.

The first group, or that of the Communal epoch, was typified by sixty cavaliers dressed in costumes of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, bearing the standards and escutcheons of Ghent, Bruges, Liège, and other municipal districts. These were followed by trumpeters, mace-bearers, ensigns of the Guilds of St. George and St. Sebastian, and men carrying badges of different trades and escorting the car distinctive of Communal liberties.

The second group, which had to do with the Provincial epoch, was preceded by trumpeters heralding seventeen Amazons representing the provinces. In the body of the group were Knights of the Golden Fleece and cavaliers bearing the standard of Burgundy, the ensign of Philippe le Bon, and banners of the great personages of Belgium. Puges, musicians, and choristers were scattered in this, one of the prettiest portions of the pageant. A band in sixteenth-century garb followed, in which hautbois and reed instruments predominated.

The third group, ushered in by fifes and drums, was that of the Empress Maria Theresa, a stately female on horseback, under a canopy surrounded by pages and nobles, and escorted by the Royal Guards with the Standard of Austria immediately preceding her.

The Modern epoch, of the independent Kingdom of Belgium, was introduced by the fourth group; that of Leopold I., consisting chiefly of bandmen attired as Cossacks of the Meuse, the patriotic survivors of 1830, with the chariot of the late King, encircled by a perfect galaxy of gonfalons and pennons.

The fifth group represented the Agricultural Establishments of Belgium. Its most conspicuous feature was a waggon drawn by a team of two dozen oxen, with genuine Luxembourg herdsmen and shepherds in attendance, and various husbandmen bearing standards of eminent agriculturists.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth groups consisted respectively of "Industry," "Commerce and Navigation," and "Railways." These were personified by delegates from the various trades of the country, such as gunmaking, tapestry, lace and paper, and other manufactures; while deputations of railway officials and specimens of railway stock represented the post and telegraph.

"Arts and Letters" were illustrated in the ninth group by a chariot furnished by the City of Antwerp. Banners, with portraits of distinguished Belgian composers, painters, and literary men, were likewise borne by a staff of men who did not look exactly like disciples of the Muses.

"The Press" was represented by a distinct group, more accurately described as "The Printing Trade." The eleventh and last group was unusually large, comprising a squadron of some 150 horsemen, symbolising the various cantons of modern Belgium. The band of the crack cavalry corps, the Guides, played in this final picture in a panorama which fittingly ended with a car symbolical of Belgium.

Among those who were spectators of the sight were their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London, accompanied by a party of municipal notabilities. All Englishmen who had the privilege of witnessing this procession agreed that it was as complete and magnificent in execution as it was unique and artistic in design. The pageant, which had cost a million francs to get it up, was repeated a second time on Friday, the 20th, and will be exhibited again, as announced, on Sunday next.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1878, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination:—

Candidates selected at Easter, 1878:—John Denman, North-West Provinces; Paul Gregory Melitus, Lower Provinces; Thomas John Kennedy, North-West Provinces; Ramsay Douglas Broadfoot, Madras; James Richard Holt, North-West Provinces; Arthur Stephen Moriarty, Bombay; Leslie Melville Thornton, North-West Provinces; Henry Moberly, Madras; William Robert Bright, Lower Provinces; Edward James Harry Osmond Gleeson, Bombay; Thomas Inglis, Lower Provinces; Francis Angelo Theodore Phillips, North-West Provinces; Francis Edward Keir Wedderburn, Madras.

Candidates selected in July, 1878:—Edward Creswell Rawson, Madras; Bannatyne Macleod, Madras; James Edgeworth Innes, North-West Provinces; Charles Wynter Payne, North-West Provinces; Charles G. Bayne, Lower Provinces; John Samuel Champion Davis, North-West Provinces; John Hewitson, Madras; Robert Warrand Carlyle, Lower Provinces; William George Stack, North-West Provinces; John De Courcy Atkins, Bombay; Kenworthy Brown, Lower Provinces.

An extension of the East Norfolk Railway from Alysham to Cawston was opened for traffic on Wednesday. The line is being further continued to Reopham.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in August was 82,792, of whom 46,265 were in workhouses, and 36,527 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 718, of whom 508 were men, 165 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

A Portrait of Mr. Carl Bock, the traveller in Borneo, with an account of his overland journey in the unexplored part of that island, was published in this Journal many weeks ago. We have now received a letter from Mr. H. de Windt, of Kuching, Sarawak, in Borneo, disputing the remark that Mr. Bock was the first European who had met with people of the Orang Poonan tribe. Mr. H. de Windt, who is brother-in-law to Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, and was formerly in his service, has met with some of them at Kapit, 120 miles up the Rejang river, the head of which is near that of the Kuti, where Mr. Bock has been travelling. It is Mr. H. de Windt's opinion that the tales of cannibalism among those tribes in Borneo are rather fabulous.

THE COURT.

On the eve of her Majesty's departure for Scotland the Queen gave an audience to the Judge Advocate-General; and entertained at dinner the Countess of Dudley, Mrs. Keith Fraser, Lord Rowton, and Captain Thomson.

Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., took leave of the Queen on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, on her crossing the Solent, previous to his departure for India.

The Queen, who left Osborne on Thursday week, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Gosport at a quarter past six in the evening, and arrived at Perth the next morning for breakfast, which was served at the station, as usual. The Lord Provost and other dignitaries, with a large assemblage of citizens, welcomed her Majesty. In the course of an hour the Queen resumed her journey, which was continued to Ferryhill, where again a warm welcome was accorded her Majesty during the short halt, the Lord Lieutenant of the county and other officials being present, the Queen gracefully acknowledging the loyal demonstrations. Upon arriving at Ballater there was a general assemblage of the inhabitants of Deeside, and a guard of honour of the 71st Highlanders was in attendance. The Royal travellers arrived at Balmoral at three o'clock, after which the Queen took a drive within the Royal demesne.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, is enjoying the quietude of her northern home, and makes frequent excursions to her favourite localities. Prince Leopold walks and drives out daily.

Mr. E. Burton Barber has painted several pictures of horses and dogs belonging to her Majesty, as well as the chargers of the late Emperor Napoleon and of the Prince Imperial, which the Queen has presented to the Empress Eugénie.

The Prince of Wales has been taking part in the Dartmouth Regatta on board his yacht *Formosa*. His Royal Highness has been the guest of Mr. T. G. Freke, of Warbleton House. As this year the Prince has no grouse-shooting at Abergeldie, his Royal Highness has arranged to shoot for a few days at Invermark, where he will be the guest of Sir John Harvey, M.P. The Princess of Wales, with her family, has passed the week at the Isle of Wight. The Prince and Princess are expected to arrive at Abergeldie early next week.

The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and their daughter have arrived in town from Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Alexander Victor Paget, fourth son of the second Marquis of Anglesey, and brother of the present peer, with the Hon. Hester Alice Stapleton-Cotton, youngest daughter of Viscount Combermere, and grandniece of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was celebrated in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace at noon on Thursday week, by the Archbishop, under his Grace's special license. The Rev. W. A. Spooner, Fellow of New College, Oxford, attended as his Chaplain, and the Rev. T. E. Meredyth, Incumbent of Burleydam, Cheshire, and Chaplain to Lord Combermere, assisted at the ceremony. The registers were duly signed in the public library of the palace, the ancient register-book of the palace being attested by the Archbishop only. Mr. Edgar Sebright was best man, and the bridesmaids were the Hon. Maud Russell, Miss C. Peel, and Miss Hester Stapleton-Cotton, neices of the bride; Miss Albertha Paget and Miss Cadogan, cousins of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in ivory broché satin, draped with old Brussels lace, the bodice being trimmed with natural gardenias and orange-blossoms, and over a wreath of the same flowers was a Brussels lace veil. Her jewels comprised a diadem of diamonds, the gift of Lord Alexander Paget; a diamond pendent necklace, a testimonial from the tenants on Lord Combermere's estate; a diamond and pearl spray from the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire; and a diamond and pearl bracelet from her brother, the Hon. Richard Stapleton-Cotton. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of cream-coloured Surat silk, with toques of the same tint. Each carried a bouquet of tea roses, and wore a brooch, presented by the bridegroom, in the form of the Staffordshire knot in pearls, connecting the initials of the bride in diamonds, the brooches being designed by Lord Alexander. The wedding breakfast was given by Viscountess Combermere at her residence in Belgrave-square, after which the bride and bridegroom left for the seat of the Hon. Wilbraham F. Tollemache, M.P., Darford Hall, Cheshire. Viscountess Combermere later in the afternoon had a tea party, the guests including some of the Corps Diplomatique; and she also entertained a party of friends at dinner.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Maynard Ives and Miss Amy Violet Barnes, daughter of the late Mr. S. J. Pullin, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Monday. The Rev. W. Littlewood, cousin of the bride, officiated. Only the immediate and nearest relatives of the bride and bridegroom were invited to the wedding. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives was accompanied by Colonel Phillips, Grenadier Guards, as best man, and by his brother, Colonel Cecil Ives, Royal Horse Guards, and Colonel Malet, late Grenadier Guards. The bride was accompanied by her brother and by her mother and sister. Directly after the ceremony Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Ives left London to pass a short time at the Villa Ives, his mother's place near Nice. Amongst the many presents was a diamond necklace from the Hon. Mrs. Ives; a ring of large diamonds from Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Ives; a diamond spray from Colonel Phillips; and a large silver vase from Colonel Malet.

The marriage of Captain Newenham with the Hon. Louise Edwards will take place on the 23rd inst.

A severe thunderstorm passed over the Sheffield district on Monday. At Earl Fitzwilliam's seat (Wentworth), three buffaloes and six stags were killed by the lightning while grazing in the park.

Lord Powis, upon whose land will be situated the new embankment in connection with the scheme for supplying Liverpool with water from Lake Vyrnwy, has been invited by the Water Committee to lay the foundation-stone or cut the first turf, and his Lordship has accepted the invitation.

The second annual report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland has been issued. In continuation of the reports of the late General Board of Prisons and the managers appointed under the Act of 1880, this makes the forty-first annual report on prisons in Scotland. The report is followed by twenty-three appendices, giving various details and statistics connected with the subject.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Chamber of Peers has witnessed quite a resurrection. To the funereal dulness of empty benches, with a plaintively remonstrant Lord Redesdale and napping Foreign Secretary, has succeeded the comparative liveliness of a battalion of renovated hereditary legislators, led with accustomed adroitness by the Earl of Beaconsfield, to whom the rest and retirement of Hughenden appear to have done as much good as the sea voyage on board the *Grantully Castle* has done the Prime Minister.

Their Lordships, in their reawakened zeal for legislation, on Aug. 26 vitally changed the principle of the Employers Liability Bill—mainly at the solicitation of the newly ennobled Lord Brabourne, strange to say. This Whig luminary of the railroadocracy (if the term is permissible) procured in Committee the exclusion of the clause making employers responsible for accidents occurring to workmen in their employment when a foreman or another happened to be in charge. Encouraged by his success in securing the rejection of this clause, Lord Brabourne essayed to obtain another concession to the railway interest, but was there checked by Lord Beaconsfield. Albeit the latter noble Lord's amendment had been mislaid by a boy (who, in putting it in his pocket, had done the best possible thing with it, Earl Granville drily suggested), the noble Earl did not feel precluded from moving that the application of the measure should be limited to two years. By 72 to 40 votes, this amendment was adopted. What was left of the bill then passed through Committee. On Tuesday it was read a third time and passed, after an expression of regret by the Earl of Shaftesbury at their Lordships' action in excoising the third sub-section of the first clause, which Lord Stanley, of Alderley, in vain endeavoured to reinsert into the bill.

A tame sitting of short duration led gently up to the lively debate of Monday. This was preceded by some important statements by the Foreign Secretary. Earl Granville had the satisfaction to read telegrams from the Viceroy showing that Ayoub Khan had raised the siege of Candahar, and General Roberts had reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai on Aug. 23 on the march from Cabul to the lately besieged city. His Lordship's communication regarding the Porte was also of interest. The noble Earl said, in consequence of the Porte's dual and vague reply to the Collective Note insisting on the cession of the Dulcigno district to Montenegro, the Powers were deliberating on their rejoinder, but had meantime ordered the allied fleet to proceed to Ragusa, our Admiral in charge having been furnished with instructions. In reply to the Turkish Note regarding the Greek frontier, the Porte would be informed by the Powers that negotiations as to the frontier line could not be reopened, but any proposal to facilitate the evacuation of territory by the Turkish authorities would be considered. The Powers had also agreed upon a Note relating to reforms in Armenia. Finally, the International Commission at Constantinople had come to a unanimous conclusion with respect to the project of law to be recommended for adoption in European Turkey.

The Hares and Rabbits Bill then yielded Lord Beaconsfield a new opportunity of "educating" his Party after his own peculiar fashion. When the Earl of Kimberley had moved the second reading, and Lord Redesdale had begged the House to dismiss so revolutionary a measure by formally postponing the second reading to that day three months, the Earl of Beaconsfield overwhelmed with compliments the noble Chairman of Committees, roundly protested against hurried legislation in September, and particularly condemned in ornate Disraelian phrase the sub-section which proposed not only to arm the farmer and his sisters, and his cousins and his aunts, but also the "expert" who had previously been wont to confine his depredations to "moonlight nights." Let not their Lordships, however, be tempted to fall into the trap laid for them, and so by opposing this measure place themselves in conflict with the House of Commons. Let them rather allow it to go into Committee, and there amend it. The only noteworthy features of the debate that ensued were the eccentric utterances of Lord Hardwicke against the bill, an able speech from the Duke of Argyll in its defence, the clear and practical address of Lord Cairington in its support, and Lord Shaftesbury's doleful condemnation of it as "pernicious." By a majority of 48—68 to 20—was Lord Redesdale's amendment negatived. The measure was then read the second time.

In Committee, on Tuesday, the Hares and Rabbits, or Ground Game, Bill was so mutilated that its authors in the Lower House would hardly recognise it. There were fresh protests against the infringement of freedom of contract; and a majority of noble Lords quite agreed that too many persons were authorised to carry guns by the measure. Lord Balfour of Burleigh introduced an amendment on this point, but the common-sense remarks of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Derby induced him to withdraw it—only to let the similar amendment, however, of Lord Aveland spring up in a Jack-in-the-box manner, and be carried by 108 against 58 votes. Thus was the amendment worded:—

The occupier himself or (in lieu of the occupier) one other person authorised in writing by such occupier shall be the person on the part of the occupier entitled under this Act to kill ground game with firearms.

The Earl of Ilchester fathered the next successful amendment, and had the pleasure of seeing 94 contents against 59 non-contents sanction the proposition that the right of killing ground game should be exercised only from the first day of August till the last day of March. The amendment of the Earl of Faversham favouring "mutual agreement" between landlords and tenants in regard to game then led to a protracted discussion, but was withdrawn at the instance of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Beaconsfield. Eventually the measure passed through Committee, and the report was agreed to on Wednesday. Their Lordships the same day threw out the Registration of Irish Voters' Bill by 42 against 30 votes.

COMMONS.

Parliament dies hard. The tenacity with which a section of the Irish Home-Rule Party clung to the Parliamentary life which feeds their vanity by advertising them daily throughout the country was exemplified last week by another all-night sitting. Twelve hours of this prolonged wrangling were entirely thrown away. The lost time did not benefit Ireland one whit. Lord Randolph Churchill appropriately opened fire upon the Government on the Thursday evening in question by complaining, in a speech suited to Coger's Hall, of Mr. Forster's fair and equitable declaration respecting the preservation of peace in Ireland. Without dwelling on Mr. Forster's dignified answer, Mr. Gibson's Party retort, or upon the desultory file-firing that ensued from the Home-Rule benches, we may state that Lord Hartington neatly extinguished Mr. Forster, and that, in Committee of Supply, it was in vain the Ministry sought to obtain the vote for the Irish Constabulary. Irish member after Irish member rose to protest against that armed force; and, after Mr. Dillon



WIVES OF BOULOGNE FISHERMEN WAITING FOR THEIR HUSBANDS' BOATS.

The Extra Supplement.

BOULOGNE FISHERMEN'S WIVES
AWAITING THE BOATS.

In this drawing by Mr. A. E. Emslie, which was in the Black and White Exhibition, a rather touching scene of humble life, often witnessed by English visitors to the most accessible of French watering-places, is represented with striking truth and a high degree of sympathetic feeling. The hard-working poor women and girls of the St. Pierre quarter, in the upper part of the town, come down to the steps of the harbour-pier, early in the morning, with their baskets to receive the produce of the fishermen's nightly toil at sea, ready to carry it to the market for sale. Many of them, perhaps, having been kept awake by a crying infant, or by some anxious thoughts of danger to those whom they hold most dear, are still in need of a little more rest before they are compelled to begin the labours of the new day. Some are, therefore, observed to lie sleeping on their stony pillow, or leaning against one another as they sit, while those not overcome by slumber are chatting or knitting and frequently looking out to sea for the approaching fleet of boats. There are more than a thousand fishing-boats, we are told, belonging to this port; but many of them repair to the coast of Scotland, or even go so far as the Shetland Isles, for the herring fishery. They are the largest and best worked in the British Channel. This class of the Boulogne townfolk have some distinctive and peculiar customs: and neither in their dress nor in the *patois* of their language resemble the ordinary French population. It is worth while for the visitor to Boulogne to stroll through the streets of their habitation, where nets are hung up to dry in front of almost every house.

THE MAGAZINES.

The American and Australian magazines supply, as usual, a great deal of instructive and amusing reading. The American periodical of highest literary pretension is, indeed, perhaps too exclusively devoted to articles of the former type, although Herr Busch's reminiscences of Prince Bismarck's conversation contain not a little that is entertaining as well as suggestive. Professor Newcomb's discussion of the principles of taxation is valuable, if somewhat dry. Mr. Dana's criticism of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation takes no account of the military and political considerations which justified its issue and rendered its technical legality a matter of little moment. The *Atlantic Monthly* has a continuation of the excellent papers on Washington under past Administrations, Mr. Grant White's notes on Oxford and Cambridge, some interesting notes on dreams, one of Mark Twain's irresistibly absurd extravaganzas, and a little poem of singular merit by Celia Baxter. Among the profuse contents of *Scribner* we especially remark the richly illustrated paper on "Pickwick" and "Nicholas Nickleby," the memoirs of the American poet Stoddard and the French painter Millet, and Mr. Washburne's valuable essay on Thomas Paine's share in the French Revolution. Victoria sends us two periodicals and New South Wales one. The latter, with the fewest literary pretensions, is, perhaps, the most characteristic. Its title, the *Australian*, promises an especial attention to colonial matters, and the promise is redeemed by some highly graphic descriptions of New South Wales scenery and manners. The *Melbourne Review* and the *Victorian Review* contain hardly anything specifically Australian, except the note of alarm sounded by the latter respecting "the decay of marriage in Victoria."

Temple Bar's serial stories continue interesting, and it has also good critical papers on De Musset, Milton, and Wordsworth. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is particularly rich in light, but at the same time instructive, articles. Mr. Dutton Cook investigates the temporary neglect into which Shakespeare fell during the latter part of the seventeenth century, Dr. Richardson caps Dr. Tanner's fast with anecdotes of still more remarkable performances, and Miss Hunt describes what now appears the unaccountable literary success of Hannah More. Mr. Mattieu Williams's "Science Notes" promise to become an important auxiliary to the success of the magazine; they are very wide in range, and expressed with the freedom of a man independent of all coteries. *Belgravia* is chiefly remarkable for one of those short stories in which "Ouida" does herself more justice than in her more ambitious efforts. "The Leadon Casket" is continued with spirit, and "Literature as a Profession" is an amusing paper. *London Society* has a very pretty sketch of the Forest of Fontainebleau. The *Antiquary* and the *Theatre* abound with excellent matter in their respective departments.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's excellent serials comprise the Magazine of Art, Family Magazine Quiver, Old and New London, Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; and Part I. of Paxton's Flower Garden, with coloured plates, revised by Thomas Baines, F.R.H.S.

Mr. Mackeson, the Editor of the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, announces a novel feature for the twenty-eighth volume of Messrs. Houlston's serial, which begins with the present part. A series of papers on "The Resurrection," by an eminent theologian, will be published in the magazine, examining and relating the arguments brought forward by recent writers against the cardinal doctrine of Christianity; and the writer invites his readers to forward, through the editor, a statement of any difficulties which may present themselves to their minds in connection with the subject. All such references the author will carefully consider and deal with in a supplementary paper.

We have received the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Argosy, Good Words, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Covent-Garden Magazine, Welcome, Kensington, the Month, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Animal World, Mission Life, and Chatterbox. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, and the Christian Age.

Several magazines which were not in time to be noticed in this number will be reviewed next week.

We learn from the *Law Times* that the annual report of the Commissioners of Patents shows that 5388 applications were made for patents during 1879, being five less than were made during the previous year. Of those 3461 were granted.

HOME NEWS.

The first stone of the terminal station of the new railway, to Clacton-on-Sea was laid on Monday, and it was announced that the line would be open for traffic before the end of this year.

Amongst the novelties in Christmas cards Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. are preparing for the forthcoming season, is a set of six folding tryptich cards illuminated in the highest style of chromo-lithography, with original songs set to music.

The Leicester Town Council, at a special meeting on Tuesday afternoon, decided to establish a permanent Art-Gallery at Leicester, under the provisions of the Free Libraries and Museums Acts, the gallery to be maintained by rate and managed by the Corporation.

The Tonic Sol-fa Association gave its annual choral concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The choir numbered about 3000 singers, and the programme comprised hymns, anthems, part-songs, and selections from Handel, Mendelssohn, and Donizetti, with one or two comic pieces. Mr. Proudman was the conductor.

Under the presidency of Dr. R. E. Owen, the annual meeting of the North Wales branch of the British Medical Association was held at Beaumaris on Tuesday. There was a numerous attendance of members from all parts of the Principality. Prior to the general meeting, at which papers were read by Dr. Richards (Bangor) and others, the Clio industrial training-ship was inspected. The private grounds of Baron Hall, by Sir Richard Bulkeley's kindness, was thrown open during the day.

The Royal Commission of inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act held a preliminary sitting on Tuesday in Dublin, at which it was determined to hold sittings during the week and until Sept. 10. Immediately afterwards the Commission will proceed to Ulster, and hold sittings in that province. The public will not be admitted to these sittings, but the evidence of the witnesses will be published, subject to corrections. This evidence will finally be published by the Commissioners as an appendix to their report. Should any witness so desire, the publication of his name will be withheld.

At the last business meeting on Wednesday week of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at Galashiels, resolutions were passed relative to the abolition of compulsory pilotage, a Parliamentary inquiry into subsidies for mail steamers, the operation of judgments or decrees in the United Kingdom, the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, treaties of commerce, wine duties, and the liability of owners of vessels in case of loss while deviating from their course. Next day was devoted to an excursion to Newark Tower, the delegates visiting the most famous parts of the border country.

On Monday, the half-yearly election of candidates for admission to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, which is under the patronage of the Queen, and is situate at Snaresbrook, Essex, took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Mr. Edward S. Norris presided. There were vacancies to be filled up by the election of fifteen boys and as many girls. The total number of eligible candidates was thirty-nine, of whom twenty were boys and nineteen girls. The asylum at the date of the last annual report maintained 238 children—159 boys and seventy-nine girls.

The Braemar gathering took place last week in the grounds of Braemar Castle, and was favoured with magnificent weather. Throughout the heavy competitions George Davidson carried everything before him. The dancing in the various contests was very attractive. Following the last of the games and the grand hurdle-race came the closing event—the tug of war. It took place between ten Farquharsons and a similar number of the Fife clan—the captains of the respective teams being Mr. George Hutchinson and Mr. Donald M'Donald. After one of the hardest pulls ever experienced, wherein every second seemed a long minute, the Farquharsons gradually began to lose by inches, and at last gave way altogether. In the evening the customary ball took place at the castle.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Association held its annual gathering at Rotherham last week. The members first visited the site of the old Roman encampment at Templeborough, supposed to have been formed by Agricola, A.D. 79, and where the remains of a Roman pretorium were excavated about two years ago. They next proceeded to Earl Fitzwilliam's seat at Wentworth. Subsequently luncheon was served at Rotherham, after which the old parish church, a fine example of the Perpendicular period, was visited.—The Cambrian Archaeological Association, which held its annual congress at Pembroke during the past week, brought its proceedings to a close on Friday night. The daily excursions were carried out with great success, the weather being most favourable throughout, and the evening sittings produced one or two interesting papers and short discussions.

The return of the Registrar-General, just issued, shows that during last week 5693 births and 4118 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 17 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 19 in Glasgow, and 38 in Dublin. In London 2497 births and 1488 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 70, whereas the deaths were 6 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 24.2, 23.8, and 21.3 in the three preceding weeks, was last week again 21.3. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 270 from diarrhoea.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO.: The Conjuror's Daughter. By J. W. Sherer. With Illustrations. BENTLEY AND SON: Lizzie of the Mill. From the German of W. Heimbach. By Christina Tyrell. 2 vols. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN: Ambulance Lectures; or, What to Do in Cases of Accident or Sudden Illness. By Lionel A. Weatherly. Fifteenth Thousand. GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS: Greenhouse Favourites. A Description of Choice Greenhouse Plants. With Practical Directions for their Management and Cultivation. Illustrated with Coloured Plates.	MACMILLAN AND CO.: Love and Life. An Old Story in Eighteenth-Century Costume. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols. NIMMO AND BAIN: Modern Foreign Library— A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing. From the French of C. Debauss. By Evelyn Jerrold. TINSLEY BROTHERS: A Peal of Merry Bells. By Leopold Lewis. 3 vols. Arnold Leigh. A Novel. By Mrs. Digby Lloyd. WARNE AND CO.: Benedicta. By Mrs. Alfred Phillips.
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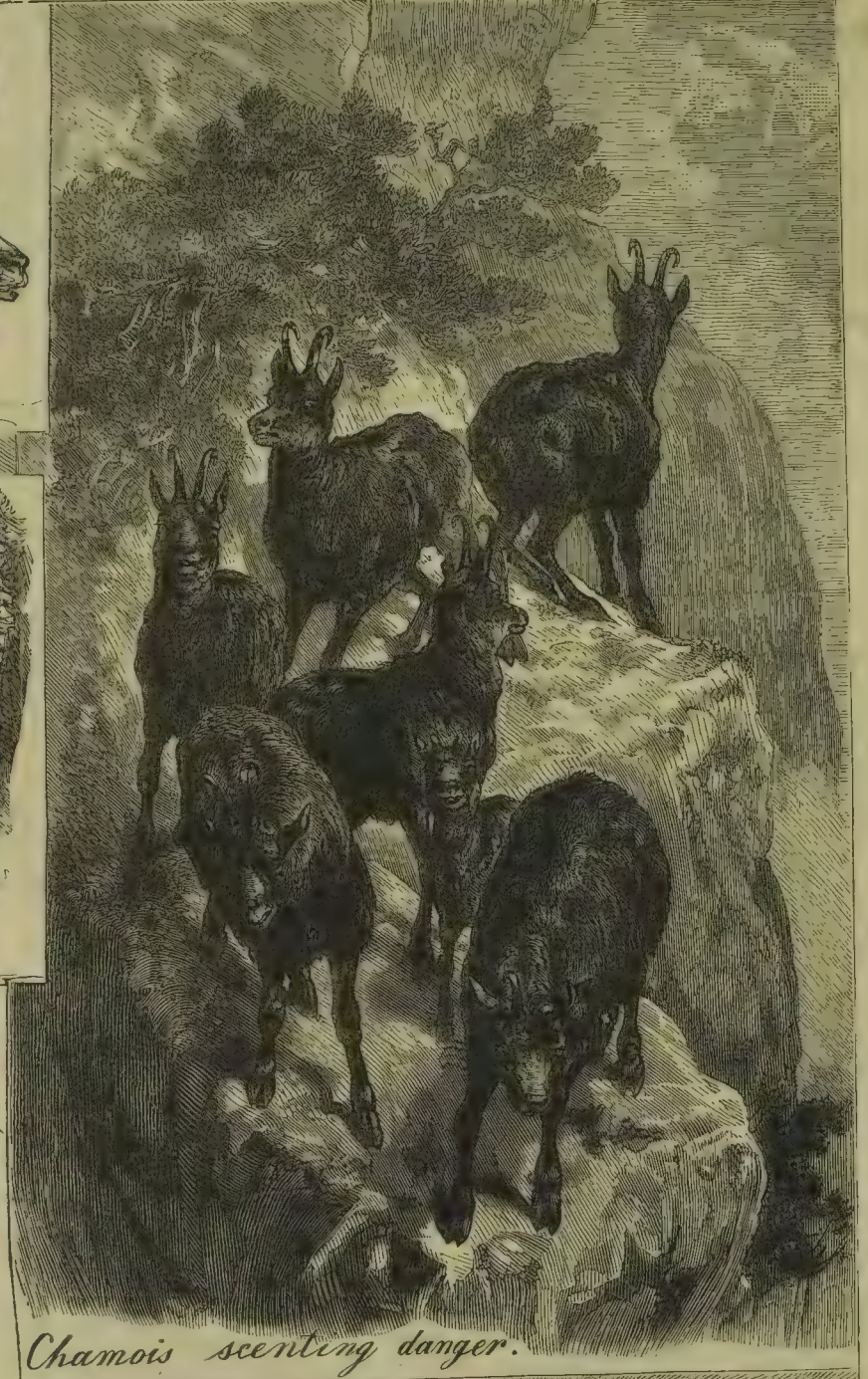
detained by a mist.



Home ward.



jumping a chasm.



Chamois scenting danger.



The victim.



The flight.



VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY AT SHOEBOURNE: THE OFFICERS' COMPETITION, NORTH AGAINST SOUTH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



NEW COURTHOUSE AND POLICE STATION, BOW-STREET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, SHOEBOURNESS.

The annual meeting for competition in practice of the different Volunteer Artillery Corps from various parts of the kingdom came to an end at Shoeburyness on the 12th ult., when the prizes of the National Artillery Association were presented to winners by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The camp was occupied successively by two separate divisions of volunteers; in the first week there were about eight hundred living there under canvas, but the second division numbered more than a thousand, of whom a large proportion were from Lancashire and Cheshire. On the last day of the meeting the Royal Artillery competition with the 10-inch gun came off, and attracted more attention than any contest among the volunteers. The competing detachments of the Royals fired five rounds of shell at 1200 yards. Better firing with the 10-inch has never been seen at Shoeburyness, or probably elsewhere, the representatives of the eleventh brigade from Shierness, with Sergeant West as No. 1, making the fine score of five direct hits in 7 min. 35 sec. Loud applause greeted the Sergeant, who received a silver cup and £10, 41 15s. being awarded to each of the other members of the detachment. The detachment of the 10th (Cork) brigade were second with three direct hits in 6 min. 4½ sec. The only match that day among the Volunteers was a 10-inch gun competition between officers of the Artillery Corps belonging respectively to North Britain and to the South of England. This match, of which we give an illustration, was won by the Northern men, who fired twenty-four rounds in eight minutes three seconds, while the Southern men only got through eighteen rounds in about nine minutes and a half. The cup was therefore awarded to the men of the North of England and of Scotland, who were associated together in this competition. The two highest scores made for the Queen's Prize at this meeting were achieved respectively by a detachment of the 2nd Durham (Seaham harbour) and one from Mid Lothian; those which came next were the 2nd Middlesex and 4th East York. The 3rd Kent, 1st Edinburgh, and 2nd Devon, won the first, second, and third prizes in the 10-inch gun competition.

THE NEW BOW-STREET POLICE COURTS.

About twelve months ago the Office of Works commenced a new building for the chief police court of the metropolis. This new building, like its predecessor, stands in Bow-street, opposite Covent-Garden Theatre and the Floral Hall. Its main facade stands nearly sixty feet high in the centre, and from end to end is about 180 feet. The original plan was for a red brick and Portland stone front. The red brick, however, was eliminated, and the whole front is now of stone. It looks, as shown in our illustration, larger than police court requirements can reasonably demand, and as a matter of fact only about one third of the Bow-street front belongs to the court. The other two thirds constitute the Bow-street Police-station and "section house" for the accommodation of somewhere about one hundred policemen. The court and station are contiguous, though the only internal connection they have is through a covered corridor across the interior quadrangle, for the conveyance of prisoners from the police-court cells to those in which they will await their turn to appear in court. This quadrangle, by-the-way, seems a very convenient feature of the new premises. The prison-vans, instead of standing in the open thoroughfare and receiving or discharging prisoners, will pass into this inclosure, and take up or set them down with convenience and safety, and without obstructing the thoroughfare. The public entrance to the new building is at the corner just opposite Hart-street. A handsome doorway here opens into a vestibule from which a door on the left leads directly into the larger of the two courts. This room, which is about thirty feet by forty, is lighted by a sloping lantern light, warmed by hot-water pipes, and thoroughly well ventilated. The floor is made quite level, except that the bench is elevated about a couple of feet. The walls for about six feet up are covered with ornamental glazed tiles, and a sunlight burner will illuminate the court when required. There is a similar, but rather smaller, court to be reached by a broad stone staircase from the entrance-hall, and to both courts convenient doorways are provided for magistrates, witnesses, and solicitors. One valuable feature of this new edifice, the lack of which had always been felt a serious inconvenience, is the ample accommodation for a meeting of metropolitan magistrates, for which Bow-street has, of course, always been the most appropriate court, but for which no convenience whatever has hitherto been enjoyed. The entire cost of this new work has been somewhere about £40,000. The architect is Mr. John Taylor, of the Government Office of Works. Messrs. G. Smith and Co. were the contractors.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Civil Service Supply Association, recently held at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Roberts presiding—the number of shareholders was stated to be 424, and tickets had been issued to 714 members of the Civil Service, 15,000 to friends of shareholders, and to 6152 special nonvoters. The purchase of goods during the half-year had amounted to £587,863, and the sales to £676,865.

NEW BOOKS.

All that is known, with any degree of certainty, about Socrates, of whom everybody has heard perhaps as much as the name, and about that great philosopher's teaching, will be found collected within reasonable compass and set forth in unusually readable form under the title of *The Trial and Death of Socrates*: by F. J. Church (Macmillan and Co.), a translation, executed by the accomplished Dean of St. Paul's, of Plato's *Euthyphron*, *Apology*, *Crito*, and *Phaedo*. It is by no means the first time that these dialogues have been translated, and it is by no means the first time that at least one or two of them have been translated in a style upon which it would not be easy to improve; but it is the first time, if there be no mistake, that the four dialogues, which may be considered to contain a special commemoration of Socrates, have been gathered into a single volume, in a version so rendered that it may be read with pleasure and profit by those who are unacquainted as well as by those who are familiar with the language in which Plato wrote. And if anybody should ask what peculiar charm there is about these dialogues in their English form, let the Dean of St. Paul's himself give the sufficient answer: "It might sometimes almost be thought that Socrates was speaking, not to the Athenians, but to us," for it is as necessary now, as it was some centuries B.C., to impress upon a man that the "first and chiefest care should be for wisdom and truth and the perfection of his soul," and that "an unexamined life is not worth living." Indeed, there are persons who maintain that in these headlong days the admonition is more than ever needed, that in the general hurry-scurry and the mad race for gold, and even for a bare existence, the majority of us may fail to find that "peace at the last" which can only come either from stupefaction, counting for nothing, or from a consciousness that the books of life have been as regularly kept as is consistent with human weakness. The state of mind in which it is advisable for a reader to approach the perusal of the dialogues will be greatly promoted by the description given in the "Introduction" of Socrates' personal appearance: he resembled a Satyr rather than a Hyperion; and this fact, if it be carefully kept in view, will not be without effect in producing the desirable impartiality and mental equipoise. Socrates, however, though he had not the beauty of his friend Alcibiades, was a physical as well as an intellectual athlete; he was a soldier, and a stout one, who no more flinched from the face of the foe than from the logic of a syllogism. As for the drift of each dialogue in the collection, it may be mentioned, if this be news to anybody, that the "Euthyphron" resolves itself into an unsuccessful attempt to arrive at a definition of piety; that the "Apology" is Plato's conception of the defence which Socrates might, could, would, or should have made before his judges, together with an address in which Socrates is supposed, contrary to probability, to have bidden farewell to the dicasts, both to those who voted for him and to those who voted against him; that the "Crito" contains the arguments which Socrates is represented by Plato, an inventive genius, to have used to convince Crito that it would be wrong to attempt an escape from prison, wrong to return "evil for evil;" and that the "Phaedo" is, for the most part, Plato's version of Socrates' views about the immortality of the soul—views which Socrates, there is reason to believe, could not have held, or, at any rate, could not have advocated in the manner attributed to him by Plato. The reader will find some interesting remarks touching Socrates' famous "demon," and will probably come to the conclusion that the celebrated "protomartyr of philosophy," like Joan of Arc, heard "voices," or, at any rate, seemed to hear them. What the effect of reading the "Phaedo" would be upon the mere English reader would depend, no doubt, upon the natural capacity of what that reader might be pleased to call his mind; but there is an anecdote, perfectly trustworthy, bearing upon that point. An undergraduate, a candidate for classical honours at Cambridge, was requested to lend his "gyp" a book for "Sunday reading," and lent accordingly a translation of the "Phaedo," which the "gyp" duly returned, with many thanks and a somewhat sardonic grin. "Well, Thomas," asked the undergraduate, "what did you think of it?" "I thought, Sir," answered the "gyp," with some hesitation, "that that there Socrates (dissyllable) must have been a very determinate sort of a person." And that was the only impression, apparently, made upon the "gyp:" that the "protomartyr of philosophy" was, in other words, a "difficult customer." So much difference does it make whether the Socratic seed falls upon the soil of a Plato or of a "gyp."

Interesting beyond the majority, and more troublesome to work up, perhaps, than any, of the volumes belonging to the series of "English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley, must have been *Alexander Pope*: by Leslie Stephen (Macmillan and Co.), a volume which will be as interesting to the reader as it must have been to the compiler, whilst the former will be saved all the irritation and labour from which the latter cannot fail to have suffered, because, as a "prefatory note" sets forth, "the life and writings of Pope have been discussed in a literature more voluminous than that which exists in the case of almost any other man of letters," and yet "no biographer," for all that, "has produced a definitive or exhaustive work."

Such a work, in ten volumes, seemed to be forthcoming, when Mr. Elwin began the publication of his elaborate edition in 1871; but, "unfortunately for all students of English literature, only two volumes of poetry and three of correspondence have appeared." The volume begins with a rapid but impressive sketch of Pope's earliest years, from the birth of the "little nightingale," in 1688, when his father and mother were both forty-six, to his quarrel with Wycherley in 1710; and passing mention is made of the lesser or greater causes which may have had an effect upon the formation of his future character, such as the headaches he inherited from his mother, the crooked figure transmitted to him by his father, and the disabilities under which he and his family laboured because of their religion, at a time when "a Catholic was not only a member of a hated minority, regarded by the rest of his countrymen as representing the evil principle in politics and religion, but was rigorously excluded from a public career, and from every position of honour or authority." Then the first period of his literary career is dealt with, the period when he was making "experimental excursions into various fields of poetry, with varying success and rather uncertain aim," original poems, imitations, translations. After this there is a pretty full account of that great performance, "Pope's Homer," whereof the best criticism, perhaps, might be tersely expressed in a slight alteration of a famous saying, "It is magnificent, but it isn't Homer." Hereupon follows a chapter concerning "Pope at Twickenham," and scenes in which the faces of "Lady Mary" and "Patty Blount" peer out with alternate smiles and frowns. The next chapter is devoted to "the war with the dunces;" and it is shown how the "Dunciad," which was "a declaration of war against the whole tribe of scribblers," was destined, "like other such declarations," to bring "more consequences than Pope foresaw." In the next chapter is described "one of the most singular series of transactions to be found in the annals of literature," involving a plot whereby "Pope had printed his own correspondence, and had tricked Curll into publishing the book piratically, whilst the public was quite prepared to believe that Curll had performed a new piratical feat," leading to the conclusion that Pope "was—if we must speak bluntly—a liar and a hypocrite," though, of course, with extenuating qualities and misfortunes. The next chapter deals with the "most ambitious" of Pope's performances, the "Essay on Man." This is followed by a chapter treating of the "Epistles and Satires," in which it becomes necessary "to notice the worst of all the imputations upon Pope's character," an imputation connected with his behaviour towards the Duchess of Marlborough: the verdict appears to be nothing better than "not proven." Then comes the last chapter describing "the end," which was "a soft and touching end," when the poet, on May 30, 1744, "died so peacefully that his friends could not determine the exact moment of death." Chesterfield, however cynically, made an apt allusion when he said that Pope, having admitted a priest and received the last sacraments, had "sacrificed his cock to Æsculapius;" for the sickly poet's life had truly been a "long disease," for which death was the only cure.

"The Cosmogony, or creation of the world," is a subject that, since the time of Mr. Ephraim Jeukinson's discourse with the Vicar of Wakefield, not to mention those antique sages, Mametho and Sanchoniathon, has occupied many learned men. We must freely admit that Mr. Robert Ward, author of a volume on *The Constitution of the Earth* (G. Bell and Sons), which aims at the exposition of physical development of the earth, and of all its organic life, from solar emanation, has a claim to serious attention. He has made this subject one of diligent and reflecting study during nearly forty years, and so long since as 1844 published an essay which contained, in a more or less crude and unverified condition, the main ideas of his present carefully written treatise. We are disposed, at the outset, to assent to his claim that the proposition he sets forth should be considered entirely without prejudice to any theological principles or questions at issue between religious philosophy and the Materialist or Agnostic schools, which reject all ethical and metaphysical arguments for the existence of Creative Design and Rule. The law of development, whether in the origination of species among the organised inhabitants of this globe, or in the production of this globe itself from elements and by forces inherent in the physical conditions of the universe, might easily be proved consistent with the perpetual direct superintendence of its processes by a Divine Author. It is in this mood, as a fearless but reverential scientific inquirer, that Mr. Ward enters into the consideration of his interesting theme. We are not prepared to venture an opinion regarding the correctness of his views; but he seems to have a fair general acquaintance with geology, astronomy, and rudimentary physics, as well as with the discussions of recent natural philosophers, especially what is called the Darwinian theory, and the negative dogmatism of Professor Haeckel. This small book may at least be recommended as an example of the spirit in which it is possible to receive the largest, the most far-reaching conceptions of physical laws and their adequate agency, without abandoning the intellectual foundations of true religious faith.

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"Illustrated London News."
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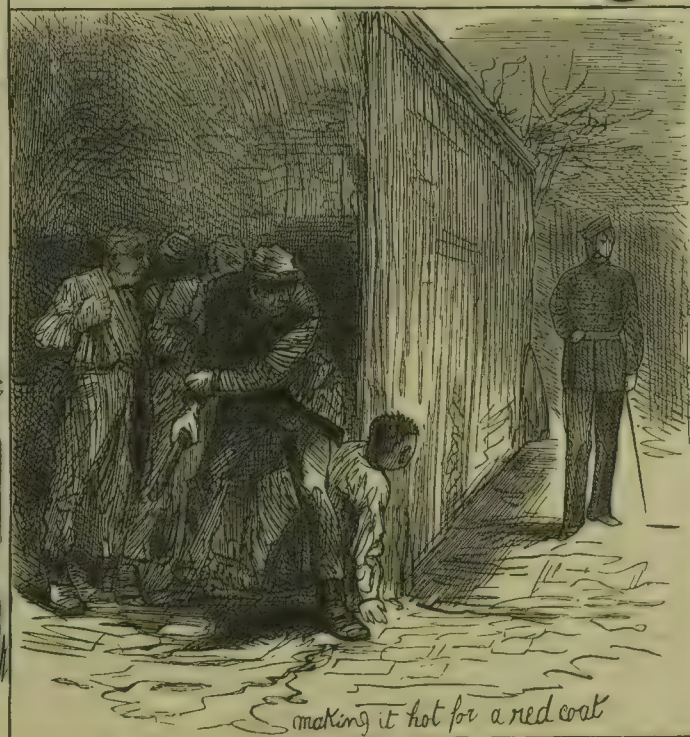
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"The Legion of Honour, in addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

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"Daily News."
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THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our last week's record of the war, being made up on Wednesday evening, stated that no fear was then entertained of the security of the British garrison at Candahar, though it had suffered losses, which were specified, in a sally on Monday, the 16th ult., to seize a village eastward of the city. It was further stated that the relieving force from Cabul, under General Sir F. Roberts, had arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, eighty-eight miles from Candahar, and would probably be near the besieged city about the first or second day of this week.

The approach of General Roberts, who made extraordinary speed in his march from Cabul and from Ghuzni, accomplishing 136 miles in eight days, obliged Ayoub Khan to quit the siege of Candahar, about the middle of last week, and to retire eight miles westward, to Sanjiri, on the right bank of the Argandab river; he afterwards moved a few miles northward, to the Baba Wulu Pass, a View of which appeared in our Journal of the 21st ult.; and this might probably be the scene of the expected battle, if he should venture to fight with General Roberts. The Afghan army, strongly posted and entrenched there, by the latest reports, was estimated at 23,000 men.

The total force commanded by General Sir F. Roberts, after relieving Candahar, would consist of about 16,000 men, comprising the following regiments and details. The division that has marched from Cabul consisted of the 92nd and 72nd Highlanders, 60th Rifles, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Goorkhas, 2nd, 3rd, and 15th Sikhs, 23rd Pioneers, 24th and 25th Native Infantry, the 9th Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, a regiment of Central India Horse, two batteries of Royal Artillery, and six mountain guns. To these have to be added from the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison, taken up on the road, two guns of a mountain battery, one squadron of the 3rd Sind Horse, two companies of her Majesty's 66th, the 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and a wing of the 2nd Beloochis; and from the Candahar garrison ten guns (including a garrison battery), the 2-7th Regiment, and the 19th and 29th Regiments Native Infantry (Bombay), with two squadrons of the Poona Horse, and at least a regiment and a half, not yet identified in telegrams, but believed to be the 4th Bombay Rifles and 9th B.N.I.; as well as the remains of General Burrows's force, about one company of the 66th, four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, five squadrons of native cavalry, and about 500 native infantry.

Telegrams from General Sir F. Roberts, dated Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the 23rd, were published in London on Monday, but it was known on Saturday that he had reached that place. He halted there during the next day, the 24th, and then resumed his march to Candahar, taking with him the British garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai above detailed, which numbered about one thousand men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner. The fort was then handed over to an Afghan Chief, Mohammed Sadik Khan, of the Toki tribe, who was formerly in command of it under the late Ameer of Cabul, Shere Ali, and who is to hold it for the new Ameer, Abdurrahman. General Sir F. Roberts says:—"We have met with no opposition during the march, and have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for supplies, especially forage, which at this season is plentiful. The cavalry horses and artillery mules are in excellent order. Our casualties to date are one soldier 72nd Highlanders, one sepoy 23rd Pioneers, one 2nd Sikhs, two sepoy 3rd Sikhs dead; one sepoy 4th Goorkhas, two sepoy 24th Punjab Native Infantry, duffadar 3rd Punjab Cavalry missing; six camp followers dead, five missing. The missing men have, I fear, been murdered." He telegraphed from Ghuzni on the 13th, and from Oba Karez on the 18th ult.

A letter received in General Roberts' camp from Candahar, regarding the sortie of 16th inst., says:—"We made a sortie with 300 cavalry and 800 infantry, furnished by 7th Fusiliers, 19th and 28th Native Infantry, hoping to pull down the loop-holed walls facing the Cabul and the Durani Gate. The result was not satisfactory. The village was found to be strongly held and honeycombed with loopholes. Our infantry managed to push through, but could not effect a hold, though the supports of the enemy suffered from our cavalry and our infantry and artillery fire. We had to get back to the walls under a heavy fire from their loopholes, and our losses, in officers more especially, were heavy." It appears, however, that the enemy had abandoned this suburban village on the next day, leaving the east face of the city free. One of the wounded, Major Vandeleur, is since dead.

With regard to the progress of the Quetta relieving force, under General Phayre, approaching Candahar from the south, we learn that, on Friday last week, General Phayre was at the Chaman fort, on the west side of the Khojak Pass, while General Wilkinson, with the cavalry brigade, was on the east side, at Killa Abdullah Khan. Their rear communications, in Pishin, were threatened by a large hostile gathering of local tribes on the Toba mountains. This is the locality of which we give an illustration, in the present number of our Journal, from the sketch furnished by Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph. It is reported that an advanced detachment of Ayoub Khan's army is still holding the position of Takht-i-Pul, thirty miles from Candahar, and that General Phayre will have to force that position.

The official liquidators of the Old West of England and South Wales District Bank have issued a circular to the shareholders, inclosing the accounts up to June 30, and they state that, taking into account the receipts from calls, they have reasonable hope that there will be sufficient to meet the remaining liabilities without reverting to the collection of the balance of the £4 call. They further state that a considerable saving has been effected by seven eighths of the creditors having waived their claim to interest upon receiving immediate payment of their claims.

Most of the classes of the St. John Ambulance Association are closed for the summer recess, but already active preparations are being made at many places for the ensuing autumn and winter session, and the formation of numerous new centres is being arranged. During the past year 4063 certificates for first aid to the injured have been awarded to pupils at the centres; 1314 certificates to detached male and female classes (held pending the formation of centres); in addition to the bestowal of 327 vellum certificates for the second or higher course. These numbers represent only the successful candidates, and, therefore, only a small number of those actually receiving instruction, about a third; the remainder either failing to pass the required text, or being prevented attending the examination. The Handbook for the pupils by the late Dr. Shepperd (killed at Isandhlwana), 20,000 copies of which have been sold without a single advertisement, is being revised prior to the issue of a second edition. As an instance of the wonderful popularity of this movement, it may be mentioned that though only established by the Order of St. John in 1877, its area of operation has been more than quadrupled every successive year, and that continued applications for its extension are received from not only all parts of the United Kingdom, but even from the Colonies and America.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William on Wednesday issued a proclamation addressed to the soldiers of the German Army. His Majesty recalls the events which happened ten years ago, the great deeds of the German Army and the victory of Sedan. The Emperor expresses once more his most profound thanks and warmest acknowledgments to the Army, and hopes that it may continue to be a model of the fulfilment of all calls of honour and duty, maintaining the strictest discipline, and never relaxing in diligently training for war. "Then," continues his Majesty, "in future times of difficulty and gravity, from which may God long continue to preserve us, the Army will ever be the firm guardian of the Fatherland."

The Crown Prince, it is stated, has met with an enthusiastic reception in South Germany, where he has been making a tour of military inspection.

The Emperor has, by a Cabinet order, appointed Oct. 15 next as the date for the formal consecration and opening of Cologne Cathedral. His Majesty and most of the members of his house, together with other distinguished persons, will be present.

Prince Bismarck returned to Berlin early yesterday week. A declaration has been published at Berlin, signed by twenty-eight members of the German Parliament or Prussian Diet, announcing their secession from the ranks of the National Liberal Party. They declare their intention to uphold the political liberties already achieved, and to adhere to the principles of freedom of commerce and reform of the Imperial system of taxation, rejecting unnecessary burdens and indirect taxes, especially those which press heavily upon the poorer classes. They also insist upon ecclesiastical and religious freedom being guaranteed by independent State legislation, protecting the inalienable rights of the State.

HOLLAND.

The Queen of the Netherlands was on Tuesday safely delivered of a daughter. According to a bulletin issued in the evening the Queen and infant Princess were doing well. The Princess receives the names of Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria. Much enthusiasm was displayed at the Hague, and the town is gaily decorated. The Hotel de Ville and other houses were illuminated.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received on Thursday week in private audience the Japanese Envoy, who presented his credentials to his Majesty. In the speech which he addressed to the Emperor, the Envoy conveyed the congratulations of the Emperor and Empress of Japan on the occasion of the betrothal of the Crown Prince Rudolph. At the same time he presented to his Majesty the Japanese Order of Chrysanthemum, which is only conferred on Sovereigns. The Emperor, who expressed himself charmed with this mark of esteem on the part of the Mikado, charged the Envoy to convey his best thanks to his Sovereign.

The Emperor, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Olmütz on Sunday afternoon on his way to Galicia, to attend the army manoeuvres. His Majesty met with a very enthusiastic reception.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor left Tsarskoe Selo on Sunday evening for Livadia. He passed through Moscow on Monday.

The retirement of the Grand Duke Nicholas from the command of the Guards is officially announced.

A Madrid telegram states that the Copyright Treaty between Great Britain and Spain has been prolonged.

Lady Harriet Scott Bentinck has given £4000 to the International Hospital at Naples, to enable the committee to obtain premises of their own.

The ladies' singing professorship at the Brussels Conservatoire has been offered to and accepted by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.

We are requested to state that the publication of the *Levant Herald* has recommenced under the title of the *Constantinople Messenger*.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, chairman of the English executive committee of the International Literary Association, states that the third congress of the association will hold its sittings in Lisbon from the 20th to the 29th of this month.

Thousands of persons have been rendered homeless by a hurricane which occurred at Jamaica on the night of the 18th ult. The crops, fruit-trees, and farm produce have, for the greater part, been destroyed. Famine is stated to be imminent, and help is required for the thousands who are starving.

The conference on International Law at Berne was closed yesterday week, after papers had been read on Limited Partnership by Mr. Jenkins, on the Marriage Laws by Mr. Alexander, and on the Testamentary Laws and Matrimonial Rights by Mr. Tristram, all of London.

The trial of Cordigliani for the recent outrage in the Italian Parliament was concluded last week. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of the State institutions, and to five years' imprisonment for attempting to wound. He has, moreover, to pay a fine of 2000 lire.

The Admiralty having directed Amsterdam Island to be searched, in consequence of the belief that the crew and passengers of a missing vessel might be found there, her Majesty's ship Raleigh arrived there on May 27. A boat, hut, and signs of recent habitation were discovered, with French and English names carved on rocks, and a flagstaff. These indications are, however, conjectured to be merely the traces of fishermen, who are supposed periodically to visit the island.

The ship Scottish Prince, 895 tons, Captain G. Scalce, owned by Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co., of London, was dispatched from Plymouth on Thursday, the 26th ult., by the company's agents, Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co., for Rockhampton, Queensland, with emigrants. She takes 30 married couples, 87 single men, 94 single women, 18 boys, 15 girls, and 10 infants—in all, 248 souls. Of these, 156 are Irish, 125 English, and 3 Scotch.—The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Peterborough, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in June last.

The conference of members of the Iron and Steel Institute was held last week at Düsseldorf, and the reception given them by the local authorities was very cordial. The President of the Institute, in his opening address, pointed out the immense advantages which had been gained both in labour and cost by the improvements lately introduced in the methods of dealing with iron, and expressed an opinion that still further advances would certainly be made, which would extend the usefulness of the metal. The programme of the Conference included the inspection of the processes adopted at the principal works in the neighbourhood of Düsseldorf. Last Saturday the members of the institute took their excursion up the Rhine to Coblenz. At Coblenz the Royal Palace was visited, the Empress having given special orders that the members should be shown over the rooms and grounds.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The "coming of age" of the Volunteer force of the United Kingdom was celebrated on Knavesmire-common, York, on Saturday, by a review, in which 10,000 volunteers participated. At the close of the review, which was a great success, Major-General Willis, C.B., who was in command, spoke highly of the conduct of the force, and pointed out certain respects in which he thought its efficiency might be improved. In consequence of the heat numbers of men had to fall out of the ranks.

Numerous competitors attended the annual prize meeting of the 1st Sussex, which was held last week in Sheppote Valley. There was good shooting on the whole, notwithstanding a treacherous wind prevailed. The Battalion Cup was won by Private Sparshott, with 80 points at the Queen's ranges, first stage, Lieutenant Livesey being beaten by one point, as he made an outer only with his last shot.

Last Saturday the silver challenge trophy, value fifty guineas, presented by Mr. J. Holms, M.P., to the Volunteers of the Tower Hamlets and the Essex Corps in the vicinity, was contested at the Woodford ranges. The three regiments entitled to compete were the 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets and the 4th Essex, each of which was represented by ten men, the ranges, &c., being, as in previous years, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, Wimbledon targets and scoring. The cup was won again by the 1st Tower Hamlets with 695 points, the 4th Essex were second with 661, and the 2nd Tower Hamlets third with 608.

The annual competitions for the prizes presented by the Worshipful Companies of Merchant Taylors, Joiners, Salters, Grocers, Sadlers, Fishmongers, the Ward of Farringdon Without, and others, to the 2nd London Volunteer Rifle Regiment, were brought to a close last week at the Rainham Ranges. The weather was fine, and the arrangements, carried out by Captain Thimm, executive officer, excellent. In the first competition, at 200 and 400 yards, seven shots at each, points for drill being added to the shooting score, the principal prizes were awarded to Sergeant Cuttriss, Captain Prichard, Private E. Houghton, Colour-Sergeant Cooper, and Private Richardson. The Battalion Challenge Clock was finally won by B (Captain Greene's) Company, and the Challenge Cups were won as follows:—Mrs. Rimington's Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Sergeant Cuttriss; Company of Salters' Challenge Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Private Richardson; Merchant Taylors' Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Sergeant W. White; Company of Joiners' Cup, cup, jewel, and money prize, by Sergeant Cuttriss.

A rifle contest, for prizes of the total value of several hundred pounds, presented by the Prince of Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, Lord Colville of Culross, and others, was begun on Monday at the Park ranges, Tottenham, among the members of the Hon. Artillery Company of London, of which the Prince of Wales is Captain-General and Colonel, and was resumed and concluded on Tuesday. A better day for firing with the Snider could hardly have been desired. There was just sufficient wind to carry off the smoke at the firing-point, and the almost total absence of sun gave competitors a chance which is seldom experienced. As a result, the practice was exceedingly good, and fully sustained the reputation of the ancient regiment. Upwards of one hundred members competed, under the command of Captain Jones, and the general arrangements were well carried out by Sergeant J. A. M'Kenzie, hon. sec. of the Shooting Committee. Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prize, to which were added two others presented by the Court of Assistants of the Company, was shot for at 500 and 600 yards, ten rounds at each range, "class," not Wimbledon, targets and scoring. The highest possible was, therefore, 80 points. Taking the first eight, at the first distance, three made 36 out of a possible 40 (Private Chantler, Drill-Sergeant Pash, and Private Munn), one (Private T. Quarm) 37, and one (Sergeant J. A. M'Kenzie) 35. At 600 yards, Private Chantler added a 33, bringing his total to 69, which won him the first prize of £15. Private Quarm got on altogether 67, and took second prize; and Drill-Instructor Pash finished with 29 (total 65), winning third prize. The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay's prize of ten guineas, and two others, presented by the Fitzroy Lodge and the Veteran Company, were also contested. The prizes were awarded to Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Wace, Private C. E. Lewis, and Corporal E. S. Roberts. The Non-commissioned Officers' Prizes, open only to those who had never won a prize in the regiment, were won as follows:—Private Groundwater, Private Marshall, Private J. H. Ellis, Sergeant Raftery, Private Sandell, Private Santer, Private J. S. M'Kenzie, Captain Durrant, and Corporal Port. The prize presented by the vice-president (Lord Colville of Culross) to the marksmen of the past and current year, was gained by Sergeant J. M. Wace; but, having won a prize of greater value on the previous day, he relinquished it to Corporal Roberts. For the Prince of Wales's Prize upwards of ninety competitors entered, each firing seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards, as in the first stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon. After some shooting of great merit the highest aggregate proved to be that of Sergeant Williams. Having won the prize of last year, he was by the rules of the competition debarred from taking it again, and will receive instead the oil-painting, value twenty guineas. The prize itself goes to the next highest—Corporal Matthews.

The annual competition between teams of twenty Volunteers representing the counties of Devon and Somerset was shot at the Clyst range, Exeter. The competitors fired seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with the Snider rifle. The Devonshire men led at each distance, and finished with a total of 1613 points, giving the very fine average with the Snider of over 80 points per man. The Somerset team concluded with a total of 1474, giving an average of 74 points. Devon thus won by 139 points. There were prizes for the highest individual scores in the match irrespective of the teams to which they belonged, and the winners were, £5, Sergeant Bolt, Cullompton; £3, Sergeant Gratwicke, Exeter; £2 10s., Corporal Wakelin, Exeter; £2, Colour-Sergeant Young, Bath; £1 10s. each, Major Pearse, Hatherleigh; Private Goodridge, Totnes, and Sergeant Howell, Williton; £1 each, Captain Fulford, Exeter; Sergeant Tucker, Totnes, and Private Higgins, Glastonbury.

The large scale Map of Afghanistan, of which a second edition has just been issued by Mr. E. Stanford, at Charing-cross, will be of much service at the present military and political crisis. It shows the existing British frontiers, the new railway from the Indus to Sibi, on the route to Quetta and Candahar, and the lines of advance taken by the army of Ayoub Khan, from Herat, and by the forces destined to relieve Candahar, from Cabul and Quetta, respectively commanded by General Sir F. Roberts and General Phayre. The mountain ranges, plains, valleys, and rivers of that rugged country are traced with geographical accuracy, and brought out in almost picturesque relief. Mr. Stanford has also published a smaller and cheaper map of Afghanistan and the adjacent countries.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Boyd, Canon, Vicar of Arncliffe, to be Archdeacon of Craven.
 Daubeny, John; Rector of Catsfield.
 Powell, R. G.; Association Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society for the South-Western District of England.
 Johnston, J. F.; Rector of Wasing.
 Powell, William Bassett; Curate of Claverdon and Norton Lindsey.
 Ratcliffe, C. B.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Weymouth.
 Richards, George; Rector of Marlingford, Norfolk.
 Vawdrey, Daniel; Rector of Arely Kings.
 Wade-Dalton, G. Frederick; Vicar of Coverham and Horsehouse, Bedale.
 Warwick, A. J.; Curate of St. John-in-Bedwardine, Worcester.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Oxford has arrived at the Esplanade, West Cliff, Whitby, for the season.

An anonymous donor has contributed £500 towards the St. Alphege, Southwark, Church Building Fund.

It is stated that the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland has given £1000 towards the endowment fund of the Bishopric of Newcastle.

A new church has been erected at Hallam Fields, in the vicinity of Ilkeston, by Messrs. J. and G. Crompton, the bankers and ironmasters. The dedication service was held on Tuesday week. The church is intended for the use of the workmen in the employ of the Stanton Iron Company.

The Rev. J. Rathbone Ellis, Rector of Westerdale, in the county of York, has given to his parish church a stained-glass east window (the work of Messrs. Powell), devoted to an illustration of the Crucifixion, after the Gospel of St. John, as a memorial to his late wife and daughter.

The annual reports of the Diocesan Inspectors for Essex have been presented to the Bishop of St. Albans. These reports show that in the past year 430 schools were inspected in 333 parishes. The number of scholars on the books was 52,195. In the Sunday Schools there were 2610 teachers and 30,050 scholars. All these figures show an increase upon last year. The night schools examined, however, are only 43, with 895 scholars, as against 63, with 1359 scholars in 1879.

Kirkdale church, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom—dating as it does from Saxon times—is about to undergo partial restoration, the authorities of the University of Oxford, who are the patrons and rectors of the living, having determined on restoring and repairing the chancel. Mr. S. Crowther, of Manchester, is the architect for the new work, and Mr. Foggett, of the same place, the contractor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his Triennial Charge at Croydon on Tuesday, and referred with considerable satisfaction to the rapidly growing relations between the Established English Church and Christian communities abroad. In alluding to the passing of the Burials Bill, he expressed an opinion that the clergy would soon recover from any soreness of feeling which the late controversy had occasioned, and act in a liberal spirit towards Dissenters. With respect to the Public Worship Regulations Act, he claimed that it had been a decided success, as it had been authoritatively settled that points of difference with respect to the conduct of Church services should be determined by the Bishop.

At a meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Church Extension Society at Ulverston on Monday the Bishop of Carlisle, who presided, deprecated the despondent view taken by many as to the position of the Church of England. He remarked that it would not benefit her or be making any better preparation for her future to lose heart, at all events at the present stage of proceedings. There were many events now occurring which might have a tendency to make persons downhearted with regard to her future position. He did not wonder at their despondency, and was not surprised that what had taken place with regard to the Burials Bill should have filled many people with gloomy views as to the future of the Church. But there was a brighter side to look at, and he thought it was better to look at that side. It seemed to him that any legislation of the kind he had mentioned would be but as dust in the balance compared with the vast power which the Church of England had if she would only exercise it with unanimity and effect. The true method of defending the Church was in making the parochial system thoroughly efficient; and should the question of the maintenance of the Church ever come to the fore, as probably it would, he doubted whether the people of England would be so exceedingly blind to their own spiritual interests as to accept the proposal to destroy that Church which had been built up with so much pains and so marvellously blessed by Almighty God, and of which he believed an immense majority were exceedingly proud.

A new Jewish synagogue has been opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Rev. Dr. Adler, of London, who preached the inaugural sermon. The building cost upwards of £5000, and will accommodate nearly 700 persons.

A meeting of the congregation of Myrtle-street Baptist chapel, Liverpool, was convened on Monday night to hear a statement from Mr. Hugh Stowell Brown as to his resignation, which he requested might take effect in March next. Mr. Brown has been the minister of the Myrtle-street congregation for thirty-three years. He states that he does not intend to leave Liverpool, but to devote himself to Evangelistic work. A resolution regretting the announcement was passed unanimously.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The result of the Oxford local examinations, which took place in June last, has been issued by the secretary to the delegacy, the Rev. S. Edwards. There were 2119 pupils examined at the various centres, and 1321 passed. Of the senior candidates 675 were examined; 292 were boys and 383 were girls. Of these 200 boys and 217 girls passed. Of the juniors 1444 were examined, 1100 of whom were boys and 344 girls. Of these numbers 709 boys and 195 girls passed. Mr. R. S. Long, of the Liverpool Institute, was first in order of merit. In the junior department Liverpool again occupies the first place, the list being headed by A. L. Humphries, of the Liverpool College. Eleven candidates amongst the seniors have shown sufficient merit to be excused from the responsions examination of the University of Oxford, and five ladies have shown sufficient merit to be excused from the first examination of women over eighteen years of age.

The ladies have done well in the First B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of London University. In the French two of them stand alone in the first class, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German there is a lady in the first class; while one has obtained honours in Latin, two in English, and two in Mathematics. A student from Newnham has taken honours in botany and chemistry. Nine students went up from Bedford College for the examinations, and all of them passed, eight in the first division. In the Honours-list of the same University seven women passed—four of these being students at Bedford College.

The Bishop of Lincoln has bought the old County Hospital

of Lincoln for the purposes of the Chancellor's Theological Schools, and the premises are being adapted to their new destination. This adaptation, together with the furnishing of the students' rooms, &c., has demanded an outlay of £3000. Half of this, through careful husbanding of the resources of the college, is already in hand, and it is hoped that the remaining moiety may be raised before the opening day, Oct. 1. A correspondent suggests that donations may find a suitable object in the completion of the college of which the Bishop of Lincoln is the virtual founder, and to which he has already contributed no less than between £7000 and £8000. Any such contributions sent to the Rev. Jacob Clements, Sub-Dean of Lincoln, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Mr. E. A. Smedley, B.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Bishop Auckland Grammar School, vacant by the preferment of Mr. J. S. Cooper to the Head Mastership of Cartmel Grammar School.

Mr. J. D. Binney, B.A., Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, Fifteenth Wrangler, and Second Class Classical Tripos 1879, has been appointed to a mathematical mastership at the Hereford Cathedral School.

The Rev. Arthur Temperley, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, for the last five years mathematical master of Hereford Cathedral Grammar School, and Curate of St. Nicholas, in that city, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln to the head mastership of the De Aston Grammar School, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

As was stated in our last issue, the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its annual meeting at Swansea on Wednesday week, under the presidency of Dr. Ramsay, the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The subject of the president's address was the recurrence of certain geological phenomena, his object being to show that all known geological formations have been produced under physical circumstances closely resembling, if not identical with, those with which we are now more or less familiar. Through the various geological epochs he traced this identity of operations in respect to the metamorphism of rocks, the products of volcanoes, the upheaving and denudation of mountain chains, the deposit of great inland areas of salt, the recurrence of fresh-water conditions in lakes and estuaries, and glacial influences. His conclusion was that from the Laurentian epoch down to the present day all the physical events in the history of the earth have varied neither in kind nor in intensity from those of which we now have experience.

All the sections, except the Mechanical, were opened on Thursday. In the Economic Science Section a prolonged discussion took place on a report made by the committee as to inspectors of elementary schools. The committee recommended that inspectors should be subjected to tests of fitness to examine scholars in the scientific subjects embraced in the code, and that qualified elementary teachers should be eligible for inspectorships. The committee was reappointed and enlarged, and was directed further to investigate the subject and report. In the Geological Section, Dr. H. C. Sorby dealt with the comparative structure of artificial slags and erupted or volcanic rocks; Mr. Rudler delivered an address in the department of Anthropology; in the Geographical Section General Deffroy dealt with the Geography of North and Central America, British Columbia, and Canada, and explorations in the East and in Africa; and Professor Gryll Adams in the Mathematical and Physical Section an address on the facts in the border-land between chemistry and physics.

Papers were read and discussions took place on various subjects at the sectional meetings on Friday. Sir Richard Temple gave an address on the road from the Indus to Candahar, pointing out the physical advantages of Candahar, and expressing confidence in General Roberts's ability to overcome all obstacles and reduce the tribes to order. Mr. Balfour gave an address on questions connected with the Darwinian theory of development; Professor Rolleston read a paper on the structure of ancient barrows, and Mr. Plunkett read a paper on an ancient settlement found beneath the Bohoe bog, Fermanagh. In the Geological Department papers were read by Mr. De Rance and Professor Boyd Dawkins. In the Economic Science Section there was a discussion on the systems of teaching the deaf to speak. In the evening Professor Dawkins gave a lecture on Primeval Man.

Only two sections—the Mechanical and the Mathematical Sections—met on Saturday. There were numerous excursions, and at Gower a supposed tumulus was opened under the direction of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P. The supposed tumulus, however, was a blank draw. It was not a place of sepulture, but simply a gravel and boulder heap, thought to have been accumulated by the action of two small streams which met there. One party of excursionists visited the dockyard of Pembroke, and lunched on board the Great Eastern. At St. David's the Dean met his visitors, and conducted them over the cathedral. Mr. Seebohn gave a lecture in the music-hall on "The North-East Passage."

The sections were more than usually well attended on Monday. The Economic Section opened under the presidency of Sir Antonio Brady, in the temporary absence of Mr. George Woodyatt Hastings, M.P., who, however, was able to be present later in the day, when he gave an address on the value of statistics. A cordial vote of thanks to the president was passed, after which a discussion took place on a paper read by Sir Antonio Brady, in the absence of the writer, Mr. G. Baden Powell, the subject matter being the lessons taught by protection in the United States. It was pointed out that protection had hampered American national prosperity, and had prevented the due setting up of native manufactures. The protective system would be doomed when the nation had been driven to a just appreciation of its economic position and a due regard to the recorded experiences of other communities. In the discussion which followed the whole question of free trade and protection was opened; but, with the exception of a vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Baden Powell, no formal motion was made. Mr. F. N. Newcombe then read a paper on diminishing annuities. In the Mathematical Section, Mr. J. Shoolbred brought up the report of the Committee on Tidal Observations in the English Channel, Mr. Bottomley the report of the Committee for Making Experiments on the Elasticity of Wires, and Mr. Gill the report of the Committee on Pendulums. The Hon. F. A. Russell read a paper on the "Absorption of Radiant Heat by Films of Water," Mr. Courtenay Fox a paper on "Some Laws which Regulate the Succession of Temperature and Rainfall in the Climate of London." In the Geographical Section, presided over by General Thullier, Lieutenant R. Ivens, a member of the Portuguese expedition party to West Central Africa, gave the results of the expedition, which was carried out at the expense of the Portuguese Government; and Mr. Laurence Oliphant read a paper describing his travels east of the Jordan, where he went for the purpose of surveying a road for a proposed line of rail-

way to the valley of that river. Professor J. Prestwich read a paper on the geological evidence of the submergence of the south-west of Europe during the early human period. A long discussion took place on the theory he suggested, but the opinion of the section was against any sudden wide sweeping submergence. Mr. Ernest Benedict, in the Mechanical Section, read a paper showing the feasibility of constructing a Channel tunnel, and the president (Mr. Abernethy) expressed himself favourably towards the boring experiments now being carried on at Dover.

At the general meeting of the Council held at three o'clock on Monday, presided over by Professor Ramsay, it was resolved, on the motion of the Lord Mayor of York, seconded by Mr. Abernethy, that the next meeting of the association shall be held at York. On the motion of Professor Williamson, seconded by Mr. Francis Galton, Sir John Lubbock was elected president for 1881-2. The nomination was most cordially received by the meeting. The presidents of sections elected were the Archbishop of York, Sir William Thompson, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir William Armstrong, Professors Williamson, Owen, and Ramsay, all of whom, with the exception of the Archbishop, have filled the presidential chair. It was announced that the lecturers will be Professors Huxley, Tyndal, and Spottiswoode. Next year the association will hold its fiftieth meeting, and it is intended to celebrate it as brilliantly as possible. The officers, local and general, having been elected, the next business was to select the place of meeting for 1882. Southampton, Southport, Nottingham, and Leicester had sent deputations inviting the association to meet in their respective towns; but Southampton was ultimately chosen by twenty-seven votes to twenty-two for Southport.

One of the most attractive evenings yet held was that at which Mr. Francis Galton on Monday gave his lecture on the subject of Mental Imagery, upon which he has written in the *Fortnightly* current number. It was illustrated by pictures thrown on the screen by the oxyhydrogen light. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

On Tuesday a paper by Miss Buckland on Surgery and Superstition was read in the anthropological department of Biology. In the Geographical Section, Lieutenant Temple read a paper on the North-East Passage by Professor Nordenskjöld. Mr. H. W. Bates read a paper consisting of passages from correspondence sent home by Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, now engaged in military duty in Afghanistan. Professor Rolleston read a paper on The Crania of Bushmen, in which he claimed a higher intellectual condition for this race than has usually been attributed to them. Mr. Westgarth discoursed on the question, "What is capital?" Professor Slater opened the biological section with an exhibition of some zoological results of the voyage of the Challenger. The loading of ships, steering of screw-steamers, an improved sounding-machine, and the incrustation of steam-boilers occupy the attention of the mechanical section. Papers were also read in the geological and chemical sections. In the evening the Red Lion Club dinner was held at the Reception-Room Refreshment-rooms. The Association soirée was held at a later hour in the large pavilion at the Burrows recently erected for an Elsteddfod. The hall was lit with the electric light. The entertainment included the lighting of a huge bonfire in an adjoining piece of ground and its speedy extinction by a chemical fire-engine extingisher, and the exhibition of the Shakespeare light, specimens of the tinplate, copper, and spelter manufacture of Swansea, and the ordinary attractions of scientific meetings. Two popular local artistes, Miss Woolley and Miss Williams, and the Swansea Choral Society, provided excellent musical fare, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a dance.

Excursions were arranged to various places, and all the industrial establishments of importance (and they abound in the district) were thrown open to the visitors. Conversaciones, luncheons, dinners, receptions, and all the other usual palliatives to the hard work of the sections, were provided.

AN ENGLISH BENEFACTOR OF BOULOGNE.

The late Mr. H. M. Merridew, an English bookseller and owner of a popular reading-room and library in the Rue de l'Écu, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, during a quarter of a century past, earned the gratitude of his French neighbours by many works of social beneficence among them. Especially, during the German war, his incessant devotion to the care of sick and wounded French soldiers, at the sacrifice of his private interests, and to the risk of his health and personal safety, won high public admiration. His death, on April 16, last year, was greatly lamented by his fellow-townsmen. Many hundreds of them, rich and poor, followed his body to the grave, where a Senator of France, M. Huguet, pronounced an eloquent and well-merited eulogy of the deceased. A monument in the Boulogne public Cemetery was provided by the contributions of French subscribers alone. It is believed that, until the present year, only two public monuments existed in France, erected by French citizens to an Englishman, one at Boulogne to the memory of Jenner, and one at Cannes to Lord Brougham. The one recently erected bears the following inscriptions: "Henry Melville Merridew," "Les habitants de Boulogne reconnaissants," and on the reverse side, "Terrain concédé par la Ville à titre d'hommage public à la mémoire de H. M. Merridew." It looks a very conspicuous object on the site selected, its form being that of a large obelisk surmounted by a Celtic cross, and resting on a handsome marble pedestal, at the four angles of which are black marble columns with white base and capitals. This notice of it is furnished by Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, who was associated during several months with the late Mr. Merridew, in connection with the British Red Cross Society, to relieve the sufferers in the war of 1870 and 1871. Sir Vincent Eyre can therefore bear his personal testimony to the noble example of Mr. Merridew, and to the good deeds which he then performed.

The prospectus has been issued of the winter courses of lectures and laboratory instruction of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education, to be given at the class-rooms of the institute, Cowper-street, Finsbury, during October, November, and December.

The report of the Commissioner of Police for the year 1879 shows that in December the Metropolitan police numbered 10,711, which was an increase of 234 over the previous year. The number of felonies committed during the year was 21,891, for which 11,431 persons were arrested. The loss by thefts was £101,798, of which £22,460 was recovered. The Director of Criminal Investigations reports that photography and engraving have been extensively used in the tracing of criminals, with most satisfactory results. Amongst the more painfully suggestive items of information contained in Sir E. Y. W. Henderson's valuable report is a statement to the effect that "forty-three bodies of persons unknown, found dead or drowned, were photographed, but had not been identified."



WAITING FOR THE EXCURSION TRAIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

WAITING FOR THE EXCURSION-TRAIN.

On the departure platform of a suburban branch of the Great West-Eastern Railway—that name will serve to prevent our readers knowing which way it runs—five hundred Londoners, men, women, and children, are crowding for a scramble into the second and third class carriages. They all want to make a holiday of it—Bank Holiday it is, to be sure—at the seaside Paradise of sand and pebbles, of salt breezes and slow-lapping waves, of cockles, prawns, and other marine delights, with the contemplation of the mighty shallow, if it affords no bathing or boating. All this, or even less than this, will be felt a refreshing change from the routine of daily life and work in the neighbourhood of Goswell-street.

Various characters and conditions of Cockney mankind here jostle one another during ten or twenty minutes before the enormously long train is ready for them to squeeze into its series of boxes-upon-wheels. There, standing at the left-hand corner, are the timid young ladies anxiously looking to the edge of the platform, lest their flowing skirts be caught by the approaching vehicles, or lest they should be pushed off by the rude and hasty throng of people behind. There is sometimes actual danger to the weaker persons in this situation, when a sudden rush is made to the carriage doors. Last Monday, we observe, at the Elephant and Castle Station, a man was thrown down and crushed to death beneath the wheels of the train. In the group here delineated, we see how these young women are perilously thrust forward by a tall ruffian with a short pipe and a stick, who ought instantly to be called to order. Everybody coming alone to the railway seems to think only of himself, and means to get in first, utterly heedless of the safety or comfort of other travellers. "This also is an iniquity" to be checked by the police; but what police have we at a railway station? "They manage these things better in France."

Not less helpless, in case of a sudden rush, would be that bewildered gentleman who has stuck his umbrella between his legs—the very thing to trip him up and cast him down headlong—while he gropes with both hands for his lost railway ticket in his waistcoat-pockets. Taking the next occupants of front standing-room, our apprehensions cannot fail to be excited for the possible fate of three little children—a rather big baby in arms (but out of long clothes), a boy of three years, who stares at the distant train, and wants to go himself and fetch it, and his elder sister, who screams with terror at his attempt to break loose and meet his destruction. We sympathise with their troubled mother; but she has not been prudent in bringing them without another female guardian. Where is her husband? Surely not the perplexed individual who has mislaid the railway ticket. Yet it may be so; and then we are very sorry indeed to think of all that may befall the party this day, before they can return home.

An angry dispute is going on just behind; the middle-aged woman in the demonstrative bonnet has a difference of opinion, which requires some manual gesticulation in aid of a scolding or crying voice, with the grim possessor of a square basket. They are probably sisters-in-law, and are going to spend a happy day together. Next these appear, in snug indifference to the alarms and quarrels of their neighbours, two or three unencumbered single men, consuming their portion of tobacco, the fumes of which seem to annoy the young lady in the sealskin hat. One of them is a fat-faced German; his companion is assuredly a Jew, though only his nose be visible at this moment. Soldiers, who always behave well on these occasions, show their firmly-set faces, effective moustaches, and jaunty little caps tilted over the right eyebrow, in rear line of the centre. On the wall at their back, along with huge placards of the sale of "Pure Tea," and those which announce the fares for this cheap trip by rail, are the by-laws that forbid smoking at the station. *Le leggi son; ma chi pon man ad esse?* Nobody is minded even to earn the £5 reward by turning public prosecutor, on a general holiday, for such a matter as that. Almost sublime is the secure attitude of the free-born Briton, the middle figure of the whole front row, standing with his legs wide apart, and his right hand rattling twelve shillings in his trousers' pocket, whilst in triumphant self-complacency puffing a long clay pipe. But how could he manage to carry it unbroken through the crowd? Here, indeed, he stands at ease, none daring to make him afraid. The youthful gent pretending to relish a twopenny cigar, and paying slight attention to the girl beside him, whom we infer to be no other than his sister, is not nearly so well *au fait* of the accomplishment that he is proud to display.

A few patient, quiet, thoughtful faces are discerned in the mixed throng of waiting passengers, as that of the placid old woman, nearly eighty years of age, who should have her son and daughter with her; and that of an American traveller, we guess, with bearded chin and clean-shaven upper lip, shrewdly observing the ways of us Britishers, and our manners to each other, of which he will form his own judgment. Not so considerate or dignified are the characters of what he might call a "rowdy lot;" the biggest man of whom, having his back towards us, engaged in a regular chaffing-match with a sturdy sailor, does not, indeed, show us his countenance. His present exercise of wit and humour, at the sailor's expense, may be, in the estimation of his laughing comrades, uncommonly droll and clever; but, if we apprehend the quality of their taste, it is not likely to be very refined. The ladies, it is to be hoped, are not within hearing-distance of the jokes that have almost put one of this party into idiotic convulsions; while it would be hard to find a more depraved visage than that of the other, the man in the white hat with black band, regaling himself with the same detestable fun. "The 'Owlin Cad," which must be the title of some comic song, or an impersonation at the Royal Colossus Music Hall, is the appropriate mural legend overhead.

There remain, however, a couple of the fair sex to be noticed, who make some pretensions to gentility, accompanied by a "swell" of a certain degree; not precisely a gentleman, but one with money to spend. They cherish a high sense of their social superiority, which ought to offend no one, for they intend to "keep themselves to themselves," in the language of one of their humbler fellow-creatures. We have now arrived at the right-hand extremity of the line of characteristic figures drawn by our observant Artist. The exquisitely scornful and contemptuous air of the little boy—who must be the original Bailey, junior, of "Martin Chuzzlewit," just emancipated from Mrs. Todgers—and his masterly style of smoking, cannot fail to be admired. Here comes the good-natured railway porter, a fine manly fellow, with first-rate whiskers, in the green velvet jacket and cap of his service, hastening along the platform to warn all the people to stand back—for now at last the train is about to draw up alongside. A brave little newspaper boy, in the employ of the right hon. gentleman the late First Lord of the Admiralty, has darted across the rails and climbed up to the platform, at some apparent risk, to sell a *Telegraph* or *Standard*, in response to the beckoning summons of an eager customer. This venturesome feat is, perhaps, too freely tolerated at some of our railway-stations. How would it be in case of a fatal slip at the instant of the train passing in? and what of the provisions of the Employers' Liability Bill? That measure has found no

favour among railway directors. It is rather our concern, however, for the present, to think of the safety of passengers. Excursion-trains, with all their pleasant and salutary effects, are too often the cause of special dangers on the road, as well as at the station. "Accidents of All Kinds," which we read in large letters here on the wall, become more frequent at this holiday season. Life and limbs are precious to everyone of the persons assembled for the starting train. Let us hope the best for the journey there and back, wherever bound on the rails of the Great West-Eastern Company. If a body, with enough life in it still to feel pain, with smashed ribs, contused skull, and fractured arms or legs, were to be lying, at this hour to-morrow, in a strange hospital fifty miles from home—why, it would be small comfort, in that case, to have cut a figure on the platform like one of these. "Pain Killer," whatever it be, that is here advertised, along with coals and pure tea, and the Peerless Pearl of the Colossus Music Hall, cannot be relied on to set broken bones, or take away the hurts occasioned by a railway disaster. We trust that occasion will be spared.

MONSIEUR GUIZOT AT HOME.

Illustrious statesmen are very often human, for all their outward austerity and for all their apparent impassibility; and Madame de Witt, in her book entitled *Monsieur Guizot in Private Life*, translated by M. C. M. Simpson (Hurst and Blackett), has shown, and has done well to show, that her celebrated father, who, to judge from what is known of his public life and his public writings, would seem to have been a sort of moral hedgehog, austere as Calvin, sententious as Solomon, addicted to the principles and practice of Dr. Busby, was something very different from a living icicle—was, in fact, a charming member of society, a warm-hearted, tender, amiable, admirable father and grandfather. Of course cynics may insinuate that even a rhinoceros may occasionally be "good company" among his fellows, and occasionally exhibit some degree of playfulness and gentleness towards his own family; but M. Guizot was certainly not a rhinoceros. It is impossible almost, at the present day, to realise the effect which was likely to be produced upon certain natures and the external character which was likely to be impressed upon certain individuals by circumstances such as those under which M. Guizot was born and educated, circumstances calculated to keep down, though at the same time to intensify, whatever is soft and genial in man, and to promote the formation of a cold, hard, dogged, unsympathetic exterior.

M. Guizot was born in 1787. He belonged, both on his father's and his mother's side, to a line of persecuted Protestants, and, during the Reign of Terror, his father was among the victims of the scaffold. Moreover, though "in the month of December, 1787, a Royal edict secured to the French Protestants their elementary rights," yet "the measure was not retrospective, and the birth of M. Guizot was never legally registered." To begin life under such auspices, and to continue it under the influence of such reminiscences, leads, not unreasonably, with certain dispositions, to the adoption of a generally grave demeanour and of more than usual solemnity and earnestness in speech and action. Of M. Guizot and his manner it might, in fact, have been said, as was said of the fighting bull-terrier, whose stern, impassive behaviour offended a spectator at a dog show: "Ah, Sir, life is full of seriousness to him." From the very outset "life was full of seriousness" to M. Guizot; the memory of a father guillotined, and the constant sight of a widowed mother oppressed by her irreparable loss, might well impress upon him a precocious but life-long austerity of manner. In 1799 Madame Guizot, the mother, removed with her two children to Geneva from Nîmes, for the sake of the facilities afforded in respect of schooling; and there, in 1805, François Pierre Guillaume, the future political star, completed his education "as far as an education can be finished at the age of eighteen." He then went to Paris to study law, for he was to be an advocate or barrister, as his father had been. "On Nov. 20, 1806," we are told, "he attained the age of nineteen," which seems to be a statement somewhat difficult to reconcile with the assertion with which the memoir opens—namely, that he "was born at Nîmes on Oct. 4, 1787." However, in any case, he was quite nineteen at the time stated, and it is more to the point to know that, at that age and in the midst of the dissipations of Paris, "his temperament was melancholy and his will determined: he was as austere in his opinions as in his conduct." About this time he became busily engaged in literature as well as in social intercourse, which gave him the opportunity of offering "the assistance of his pen to Mlle. de Meulan at a moment when she was overpowered with cares and sorrows." The somewhat romantic story of this chivalrous service has often been told in various forms: what is quite certain about it is that an attachment sprang up between M. Guizot and Mlle. de Meulan, that they were married in 1812, that their wedded life, as it is presented in the memoir under consideration, is a perfect picture of conjugal affection and happiness, and that they were parted in 1827 by the hand of death, which snatched away the wife in the very act of "listening to Bossuet's sermon on the immortality of the soul" from the lips of her devoted husband.

Meanwhile M. Guizot had been steadily making his way to the front in the arena of public life. "A few days after his marriage M. Guizot was nominated Professor of Literature;" he was soon afterwards appointed "to the chair of Modern History, created especially for him by M. de Fontanes;" and in 1828, shortly after his wife's death, he "undertook the direction of the *Revue Française*, an important publication, in which the most abstract questions of philosophy and political economy were discussed, without excluding the exciting questions of the day." He had, indeed, already, by lectures, pamphlets, and other publications, made his power so keenly felt that he had incurred the displeasure of Government. He was, in fact, firmly planted upon the ladder of fame, which he was destined to ascend to the very top. But with that phase of his career we have now little to do; we are concerned chiefly with his private life—with those domestic affairs in which, as his daughter's narrative plainly shows, he revealed himself as a son, husband, father, and grandfather of the most solicitous, tender, affectionate, amiable sort, very different from the almost morose, pedantic creature the common estimate of his public character might have led one to conceive in one's own mind. It is pertinent, therefore, to remark that he was so happy, beyond ordinary experience, as to find a second wife able and worthy to console him for the loss of the first; and that he was fated to undergo a second time the anguish of outliving the best of wives. So much conjugal happiness and so much conjugal misfortune seldom falls to any man's lot. It is in the specimens which are given of M. Guizot's correspondence with those two women and with his children, from their earliest to their later years, that the largeness and the depth and the warmth of his heart are unmistakably manifested.

In 1833 M. Guizot was left a widower for the second time; and thenceforth he devoted the whole of the hours he could spare from the public service to his venerable

mother, who died, during his exile, at his little house in Brompton, London, at the age of eighty-four, to his children, and to his grandchildren. And very touching it is to read the letters in which the great statesman, with the cares of an empire to occupy his mind, can condescend to take an interest in the games of a little boy and to give hints concerning defective or superfluous punctuation to a little girl. Of course, the English reader will be attracted chiefly by those portions of the book in which M. Guizot either describes to his children what he saw as Ambassador in England and what he thinks of that country and its inhabitants, or is made the subject of his children's own descriptions at the period of his flight and exile in England, consequent upon the melancholy events of February, 1848. He undoubtedly had a narrow escape, though it is termed "very easy," being thus described:—"After leaving the Ministry of the Interior, about one o'clock on Thursday, 24th (M. Odillon Barrot was just being brought thither), my father was hidden by Madame Duchâtel in the room of a portress in the Rue Vanneau. In the evening Madame de Mirbel came to fetch him, and took him to her house; she hid him there, and looked after him with unwearied devotion until Wednesday, March 1, when he left Paris with M. de Fleischmann, who took him as his valet as far as Brussels by the Northern Railroad. When there, my father was out of danger, and at Ostend he took the steam-boat to Dover. He was not recognised on the road, although he waited at the station in Paris for an hour and a quarter. The train which was to have started at seven did not set off till a quarter past eight." Had he been recognised, his life would in all probability have been shortened by just twenty-six years, for he died at his dear Val Richer in 1874.

One purely amusing incident is recorded about him. Whilst he was on his embassy in England and staying at Windsor Castle he had an adventure, like Mr. Pickwick's, which induced him to ask of the most august personage in this kingdom whether, if he ever wrote his memoirs, he might mention that he "had opened the Queen of England's door in Windsor Castle at midnight while she was going to bed;" and we are informed that her Majesty "gave me permission and laughed heartily." By-the-way, the translator seems to use the word "memoirs" as if it were always the proper equivalent for "mémoires," though it surely is not; else, a "collection of notes" is a "memoir." And that is surely not so.

THE EISTEDDFOD AT CARNARVON.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales was continued on Wednesday week at Carnarvon, under the presidency of Major Cornwallis West. There was again a large attendance. The chief honour, a prize of thirty guineas, for an English essay on the lead-mines of Denbighshire and Flintshire, was awarded to Mr. D. C. Davies, Oswestry; the Rev. Richard Roberts taking the chief prize for poetry. Other literary honours fell to Mr. Lewis Buckley and Mr. Hughes Portdinorwic. The Llanrug brass band won twenty guineas and a gold medal in their class. Miss Evans, Llanberis, was placed by Dr. Stainer first among the soprano soloists, and Mr. Sullivan, late 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, won the silver cornet offered for proficiency in playing that instrument. To Mr. Sirubsole, a Bangor amateur, were awarded eleven guineas and a medal for water-colour drawing, and Messrs. Nicholls and Owen, Castle Enamelled Slateworks, took the prize for the best workmanship in their class. The choral competition was declared void, the two choirs entered possessing insufficient merit. Captain Griffith presided at the evening concert, Madame Patey, Miss Mary Davies, Signor Foli, Messrs. James Sauvage, Eos Mollias, Ben Davies, and Lucas Williams being the principal artists.

An audience computed at 8000 persons on Thursday occupied the pavilion of the National Eisteddfod, Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., who occupied the chair, being supported by the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, Major West, and the Mayors of Carnarvon and Denbigh. The president, in his opening address, dwelt upon the promotion of higher education in Wales, and expressed a hope that the Royal Commission—composed of men in whom Welshmen had every confidence—would result in Wales being put on an equal footing with England, Ireland, and Scotland. After a number of competitions had been disposed of, the Chair Prize, the great event of the week, was gained by the Rev. Watkin B. Josephs, Congregational minister, Colwyn Bay. The subject was an Ode (Adwl) to Athrylith (Genius); and, beside the chair, there was a further prize of £20. The adjudicators were unanimous in the award, each having sealed his one before meeting the others. The rev. gentleman (who took the bardic chair at Conway last year) was installed according to the ceremonies of the ancient bards of the Island of Britain. Clwydfardd (the oldest bard in Wales) conducted the ceremony, and delivered the first englyn. The chaired bard was invested by Mrs. A. Jones Williams. Gelli Wig and Miss Mary Davies sang "From Mighty Kings" (Handel) during the proceedings. Miss Jennie Williams, Mr. Lucas Williams, Eos Morlais, and other artists sang during the meeting, being all vociferously applauded. A vote of thanks to the president was proposed by Mr. Cornwallis West. There was a very good attendance at the evening concert, which was presided over by Mr. T. D. Love Jones-Parry, a former member of Parliament for the county. The artists were the same as at the previous concerts, with the addition of the Swansea Valley Orpheus Society and the Carnarvon Amateur String Band.

Yesterday week the Eisteddfod was concluded, Sir Llewellyn Turner presiding, in the absence of Mr. Puleston, M.P. In his address he contrasted the present condition of Ireland with that of Wales, and recommended that Irishmen should follow the example of Welshmen, and depend upon themselves instead of being led away by pernicious agitators, who caused misery and trouble to those who followed their advice. Mr. E. Edwards, of Birkenhead, won £50 for an essay on the Welsh nation; Miss Doyle was awarded the prize of £10 for the best crayon drawing; Mr. Morgan, Aberystwith, £10 for a handbook on the chemistry of common things; Miss Parry, of Birkenhead, won the prize for pianoforte playing; and Mr. Smith, of Limerick, for musical composition. A concert was held in the evening, as usual, sustained by several artists and the Swansea Valley Choral Society.

The Eisteddfod will be held at Merthyr Tydfil next year.

The second 80-ton gun, or "Woolwich Infant," was on Saturday last successfully hoisted into the starboard turret of the Inflexible, in Portsmouth Dockyard, by means of huge shears, which had been tested up to 120 tons.

An addition to the many attractions now included in the programme of the Royal Westminster Aquarium has been furnished through the enterprise of the managing director, Captain Hobson; he having secured for this establishment the remarkably fine specimen of the ourang-outang, or "Old Man of the Woods," recently brought over to this country from Malacca.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROOKE.

Brigadier-General Henry Francis Brooke, whose heroic death in the endeavour to save a brother officer occurred in the sortie from Candahar, was eldest son of the late George Augustus Frederick Brooke, Esq., of Ashbrooke, in the county of Fermanagh, by Lady Arabella Hastings, his wife, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, and was grandson of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Hon. John Butler. He entered the Army June 6, 1854, and attained the rank of Colonel Feb. 3, 1877. In 1855 he landed with the 48th Regiment in the Crimea, and took part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol, receiving a medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. Subsequently he served throughout the campaign in China of 1860 as A.D.C. to Sir Robert Napier, and was in the actions of Sinho and Tangku, was severely wounded at the assault of the Taku Forts, and was present at the surrender of Peking. For these services he was given the brevet of Major, and a medal with two clasps. Eventually he was appointed Adjutant-General at Bombay with the local rank of Brigadier-General. He married, 1865, Annie Isabella, daughter of Colonel Leonard Raisbeck Christopher, and leaves a son, George Cecil.

MR. SERJEANT ARMSTRONG.

Richard Armstrong, her Majesty's first Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland, one of the foremost members of the Irish Bar, and one of the ablest and most skilful of its advocates, died at his residence, 32, Stephen's-green North, Dublin, on the 26th ult., after a long illness. He was son of William Armstrong, of Roxborough, in the county of Armagh, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward Stacey Atkin, of the same place, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the Irish Bar the same year. In 1854 he attained the rank of Queen's Counsel, and was made Queen's Serjeant-at-Law in 1861. In 1865 he became M.P. for Sligo, in the Liberal interest, defeating Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., and sat in the House of Commons until 1868. During his practice at the Bar Serjeant Armstrong was engaged in the leading cases of his time. As a cross-examiner he was unrivalled. He married, in 1847, Miss Elizabeth Meurant, and leaves several children.

MR. RICHARDS, OF BROOKLANDS.

Evan Matthew Richards, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Glamorgan-shire, formerly M.P. for the county of Cardigan, died on the 21st ult., at his seat, Bricklands, Swansea, in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Richards was twice Mayor of Swansea, and represented Cardiganshire in Parliament from 1868 to 1874. He was youngest son of the late Richard Richards, Esq., of Swansea, and was married, in 1844, to Maria, daughter of James Sloane, Esq., by whom he leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

Colonel Willoughby Crewe, of the Madras Staff Corps, on the 16th ult., in Paris. He was of a younger branch of the family now represented by Lord Crewe.

Mr. James Allan, senior partner of the firm of the Allan line of steamers from Glasgow to Liverpool, one of the four brothers who established that line.

William Ballantyne Hodgson, LL.D., of Bonaly Tower, Colinton, near Edinburgh, Professor of Political Economy and Commercial Law in the University of Edinburgh, on the 24th ult., at Brussels.

Mr. Mungo Ponton, F.R.S., Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, formerly secretary of the National Bank of Scotland. He contributed articles on photography and electric telegraphy to scientific journals.

The Rev. Dr. Wenger, an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, on the 20th ult. He was a Swiss by birth, and was for a long period a prominent missionary in Calcutta. Dr. Wenger translated portions of the Bible into the Sanscrit and Bengali languages.

The Rev. George Gill, for sixteen years Missionary to the South Sea Islands, and for nineteen years Pastor of the Westgate Congregational Church, Burnley, Lancashire, on the 19th ult., suddenly, at his residence, The Chestnuts, Hither-green, Lewisham, aged sixty.

Captain Charles Wills Walrond, late Royal Artillery, on the 26th ult., aged forty-two. He was fourth son of the late Theodore Walrond, Esq., of Calder Park, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Holland Hastings, K.C.H.

Mr. Joshua Appleyard, J.P., at his residence, Clare Hall, Halifax, aged seventy. He was one of the directors of the London and Yorkshire Railway Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the Halifax Joint-Stock Bank. For three years, 1853 to 1856, he was Mayor of the borough.

Mr. Elijah Walton, the well-known painter of landscape and mountain scenery, on the 25th ult., at his residence in Bromsgrove Lickey, near Birmingham, aged forty-seven. Mr. Walton was an art-student at eight years of age, won a prize medal for a work in oil at ten, and exhibited his first work at the Royal Academy at the age of fourteen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gershom Herrick, of Coolkirky, in the county of Cork, J.P., suddenly, on the 24th ult., at Hilton, Bridgnorth, Cheshire, aged forty-five. He was eldest son of Thomas Herrick, Esq., of Coolkirky, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wade Ford, Esq., of Springfield, and was the representative of a younger branch of the ancient family of Herrick, of Shippool, in the county of Cork, a branch of Herrick of Beaumanor, in the county of Leicester, of which was the poet Herrick.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has been officially informed that the Treasury will grant a loan of £28,000, at 4 per cent, for the improvement of Galway Harbour.

Mr. Fawcett announced his intention last week in the House of Commons of carrying out an experiment of considerable interest in connection with the Post-Office Savings' Banks. In five counties in England and Wales, two counties in Scotland, and two in Ireland, forms are to be issued gratuitously divided into twelve parts. Each compartment may be filled in with a penny stamp, and when all the compartments are thus filled the form will be received as a deposit of one shilling.

Miss Fanny Butler, a distinguished student of the Henrietta-street School of Medicine for Ladies, passed her final examination at the last meeting of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, and was duly licensed to practise medicine. She is now the twentieth legally-qualified lady practitioner, and is about to proceed to India as a medical missionary. At the last examination for the first M.B. degree of London University Miss Edith Shove passed in the first division. She is the enterprising young lady who applied in 1877 to the University for a degree, and so originated the movement which led to all degrees at London University being opened to women. Miss Shove is also Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Henrietta-street School.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

ORNING CHRONICLE (Quebec).—Many thanks for the poem commemorating the close of the Dominion Tourney.

MERVALE (London).—The Pawn can move only in a straight line, except in capturing an adverse piece or Pawn, when its movement is diagonal.

B G L (Islington).—Thanks: the four-move problem is marked for insertion, and the other shall be examined and reported on shortly.

W I (Clapham).—We are obliged for the problems.

N R S.—We do not know whether the problems "Pax in bello" have been published or not, but we will endeavour to ascertain, and inform you next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1903 received from F E Purchas, B O M S, P Jones, A B (Barnesley), P S Shenale, Alfred W Hale, East Marden, Thomas Guest, and Ozokerine.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1904 received from Queen Bee, F E Purchas, E L G, Emile Frau, Pierce Jones, P S Shenale, Cant, W F Payne, G O Baxter, F O W, E F (Winchester), East Marden, Alfred W Hale, Thomas Guest, Ozokerine, E Londen, J Glossop, M H Moorhouse, and Franklin Institute.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1905 received from H B, Julia Short, D W Kell, G C Johnson, An Old Hand, S Mellor, C T B (Manchester), T Greenbank, Hoptede de Groot, F E Purchas, Emile Frau, C Darragh, S Farrant, E Elsbury, Ben Nevis, B O M S, J W W, A Chapman, E L G, R Gray, C Oswald, H G Richmond, Bob Latta, S O Cox, H Barrett, P Richmond, Pierce Jones, Cosmetic, R Ingersoll, M O Halloran, Semaj, J S P, G L Mayne, N Warner, Kitten, Alexander, N Cator, B L Dyke, W M Curtis, Alfyn, P S Shenale, Smutch, A Kenish Man, H Blacklock, W Burr, R H Brooks, L Templeton, H Wilson, Hereward, Cant, Shadforth, Lulu, W F Payne, G T B Kyngdon, R L John Tucker, G C Baxter, Douglas Scott, Norman Rumbelow, E F (Winchester), G Wood, W Biddle, East Marden, James Dobson, Otto Wolter, Thomas Guest, Ozokerine, Alpha, Meursius, W R (Bangor), J Glossop, J Simpson (Edinburgh), M H Moorhouse, and Franklin Institute.

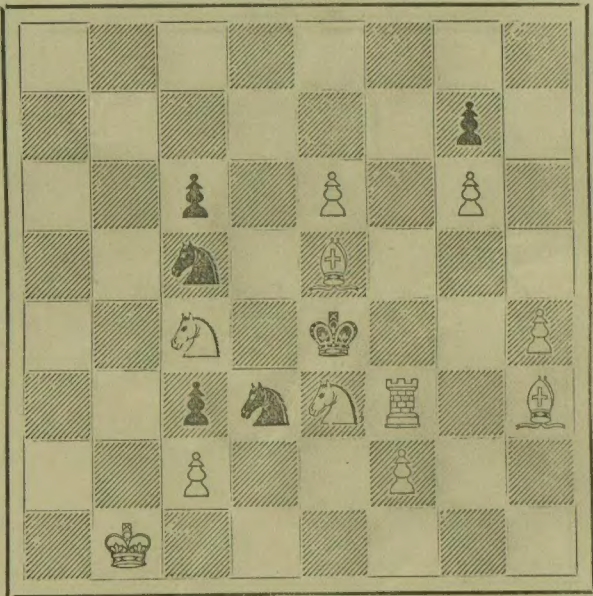
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1904.

- WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B 2nd K moves
2. Q to Q R 7th K moves
3. Queen mates.

PROBLEM No. 1907.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in four moves.

A highly-interesting *partie* played between the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.—(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. B to Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd

4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd

5. P to Q 4th P takes P

6. P to K 5th Kt to K 5th

7. Castles Kt to B 4th

8. B takes Kt Q P takes B

9. Kt takes P Kt to K 3rd

10. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt

11. Q to K 2nd B to Q B 4th

12. R to Q sq

13. B to K 3rd Q to K 5th

14. Kt to Q 2nd Q takes K P

15. Kt to B 3rd Q to R 4th

16. B takes B Q takes B

17. Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 4th

18. P to Kt 3rd Castles (K R)

19. P to Q B 4th Q to Q 3rd

20. Kt takes B Q takes Kt

21. Q takes Q P takes Q

22. R to Q 7th

23. In the position he has now obtained White has full compensation for the lost Pawn.

24. Q R to Q sq R to B 2nd

25. P to B 3rd R to K sq

26. K to B 2nd P to B sq

27. R takes R R to B 4th

28. R to Q 8th (ch) R to K 2nd

29. K to K 4th K to B 2nd

30. R to B 8th (ch) K to B 3rd

31. R takes R K to B 2nd

32. K to K 5th K takes R

33. P to K Kt 4th K to K 2nd

34. P to B 4th P to Kt 4th

35. P to B 5th P to R 3rd

36. K takes P K to B 2nd

37. K to K 5th K to K 2nd

38. P to K R 3rd P to B 3rd

39. P to R 3rd P to R 4th

40. K to B 5th P to Q R 4th

Probably with the view of tempting

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

White to play 41. K to Kt 6th, to which move he has a good reply in 41. P to R 5th.

41. P to Q R 4th

Correctly played. Seeing that he can win the Pawns on the King's side, he wisely makes all safe on this wing.

41. P to Q R 4th

42. K to Kt 6th P to Kt 5th

43. K takes P K to K 3rd

44. K takes P K to Q 5th

45. P to R 4th K to B 6th

46. P to R 5th K takes P

47. P to R 6th K takes R P

48. P to R 7th P to Kt 6th

49. P Queens K to Kt 5th

50. K to R 4th P to R 5th

51. P to Kt 5th

We should have preferred 51. Q to Q R square.

51. P to Kt 6th P to R 6th

Again 52. Q to Q R square seems strong.

52. P to Kt 6th P to Kt 7th

Black carries out these manoeuvres of King and Pawns very skilfully.

53. P to Kt 7th P to R 7th

54. Q to Kt 8th (ch) K to B 6th

55. P Queens Kt P Queens

It is not often one sees so many Queens engaged in one battle.

56. Q (from Q Kt 8th) K to B 7th

57. Q (from K Kt 8th) K to B 8th

58. Q to B 4th (ch) K to Kt 7th

59. Q to B 2nd (ch) K to Kt 6th

60. Q (from Kt 6th) K to R 5th

61. Q takes B P Q to R 2nd (ch)

62. K to Kt 4th Q to Q 2nd (ch)

63. K to Kt 5th P Queens.

Black's play at this point is very interesting and instructive.

64. Q to K 6th Q to Kt 2nd (ch)

The game was continued for many more moves, the Queens being exchanged, and the White King driven so far from the scene of action that Black was able to capture the Pawn, promote his own, and win.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Colonel Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., of Foremark, Derbyshire; of Ramsbury, Wilts; and of No. 6, York-street, St. James's, whose death took place on June 7 last, at the Albany, Piccadilly, having died without leaving any will, and without having been married, letters of administration of his personal estate and effects were granted on the 14th ult. to the Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the sister of the deceased, and one of his next of kin. The personalty, including leaseholds, was sworn under £300,000.

The will (dated April 7, 1858) of Mr. John Edward Fordham, late of Melbourn Bury, Cambridgeshire, who died on July 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by John Hampden Fordham, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves £15,000 upon trust for his daughter, Miss Harriet Gurney Fordham; £100 to his faithful servant, William Whitby; his pictures and drawings to be divided between his said son and daughter; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son.

The will (dated July 9, 1877) with two codicils (dated March 1, 1878, and March 8, 1880) of the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, late of Norley Bank, Cheshire, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Hon. William Henry Berkeley Portman and Sir Charles Henry Mills, Bart., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Frances Lascelles, after confirming the settlement made on their marriage, £2000, and his dogs, horses, carriages, provisions, wines and liquors, absolutely, with the use and enjoyment for life of his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and household effects; he also gives her for life the Norley Bank estate and all other his real estate in England and Wales, and at her death the said estates are to go to his eldest son, Walter Richard. His property at Glasgow, in addition to a large pecuniary legacy, he leaves to his said eldest son; and ample provision is made for his younger sons, Arthur George and Brian Piers, and for his seven daughters; to his executors he gives £50 each, and to his gardener Vert an annuity of £30. The residue is left upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death, after some further bequests to his children, for his eldest son. The deceased was the fourth son of Henry, the second Earl of Harewood.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1871) with a codicil (dated Dec. 16, 1878) of General Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, K.C.B., late of No. 1, Farm-street, Mayfair, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Right Hon. John Robert, Earl Sydney, G.C.B., the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his son, Cecil Stratford Paget.

The will (dated July 30, 1872) of Mr. Tom Taylor, late of Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth, who died on July 12 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Laura Wilson Taylor, the widow, Arnold Taylor, the brother, and Matthew Whiting, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his wife £400 and his furniture, books, pictures, works of virtue, and other household effects; to his executors £20 each, free of duty; and to his said brother, his sisters-in-law the Misses Lucetta and Leila Barker, and to Mrs. Kingsley, some book or sets of books, picture, &c., as a personal memorial of him; his house and grounds at Lavender Sweep, his interest in the Olympic Theatre, his copyrights, acting rights of plays, and all the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust, as to the income, to his wife for life, and as to the principal at her death for his children, as she shall by deed or will appoint. The testator also appoints his wife guardian of his infant children.

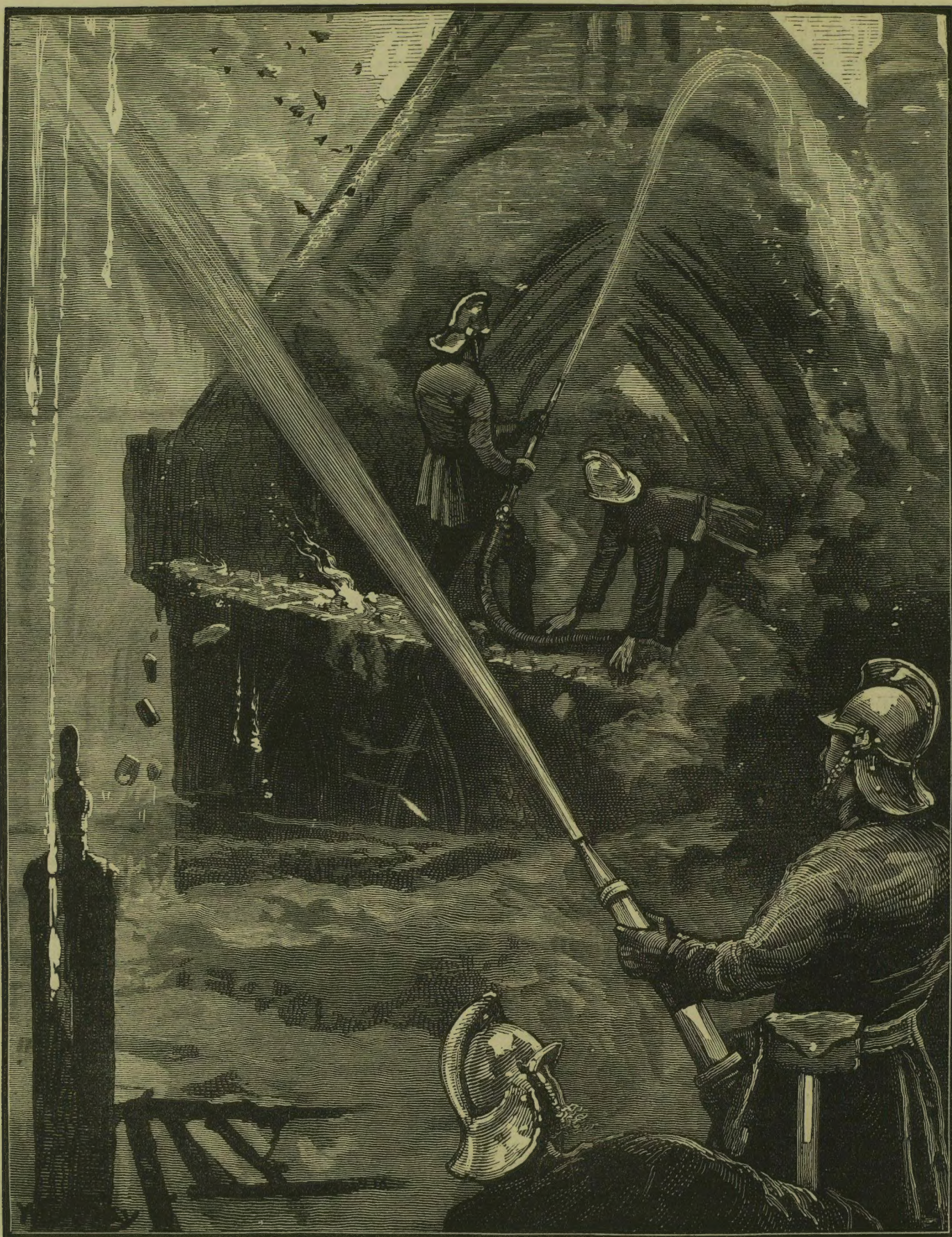
The will (dated Dec. 16, 1874) of Lieutenant-General Henry Sebastian Rowan, C.B., who died at No. 57, Oakley-street, Chelsea, on May 26 last, has been proved by Frederic James Rowan, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his half-brother, Charles Rowan, and to his half-sister, Annabella Rowan, £500 each; and, subject thereto, gives all his real and personal estate to his brother, Frederic James.

The will (dated March 3, 1880) of Major-General Thomas Raikes, C.B., formerly of Pennyarth Crickhowells, Breconshire, but late of Worthing, who died on July 10 last at Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, was proved on the 17th ult. by Harry Hargood, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Raikes, £500, and his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects; the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for her life, and then for his children, Thomas Digby Raikes, Ethel La Touche Raikes, and Mrs. Edith Mary Leonora Morrice, the share of the latter at her death to go to her daughter, Ethel Mary Leonora.

The will (dated March 10, 1880) of Mr. Pierce Egan, late of Ravensbourne, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, Kent, who died on July 6 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Pierce Egan, the son, and George Watson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Martha Egan, £1000, secured on his life policy, all his literary works, copyrights, furniture, and effects, except several articles presented to his late father and himself, and portraits, which he bequeaths to his said son, and to his daughter, Mrs. Kate Watson; to his said daughter he also bequeaths his bound volumes of the *London Journal* containing his works, commencing with the "Flowers of the Forest," and nine volumes of books, including "Robin Hood," "Paul Jones," and others; and to his son-in-law, Mr. Watson, his Masonic cup and jewels.

A NEW TURKISH GRAMMAR.

"A Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language, as Spoken and Written," by Dr. Charles Wells, late Professor at the Imperial Naval College at Constantinople, is published by Mr. Bernard Quaritch. The author has long been recognised as one of the most accomplished English masters of that branch of learning. He produced, before ever he went to Turkey, a treatise of political economy in Turkish, the style of which obtained high commendation among literary Turks, though we fear its principles and arguments, however sound from our point of view, have failed to influence the councils of Turkish statesmen. Within the last few years he accompanied General Sir Arthur Kemball on the Turco-Persian frontier commission; he has since been engaged in preparing a new edition of Redhouse's Turkish dictionary, greatly enlarged, which is also published by Mr. Quaritch. This grammar, so far as we can judge of its accuracy and completeness, appears to be one of the best works of its kind ever furnished to help the student of an Oriental language. It fills an octavo volume of 270 pages, which seem to have been most carefully printed. The Turkish words are given both in Arabic letters and in those of our own alphabet, distinguished, of course, by italics. We observe that there is no punctuation in the writing and printing of this



BURNING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WHITECHAPEL: THE EAST GABLE.

language, and that capital letters are never used. Some Persian letters have been added to those of the Arabic alphabet, but many of the vowel sounds are not denoted in writing. The Turkish language is of distinct Tartar origin, though it has borrowed many words from the Arabic and the Persian. It appears to be an expressive and convenient instrument of speech, and with correct pronunciation must be decidedly agreeable to the ear. The gender of nouns is simple and natural, as in English, the names of inanimate objects being mostly neuter, except those nouns which are taken from the Arabic, in which, as in French, every noun is masculine or feminine. In other instances, we find, Dr. Wells is obliged to introduce some of the grammar of the Arabic and Persian languages into his Turkish grammar, but it becomes all the more interesting in the way of philological comparison. His analysis of the verb is well worthy of attention from this point of view. It seems that there are two classes of verbs in use; the first being simple, of purely Turkish origin; and the second compound, which are made up of some Arabic or Persian word and the auxiliary verbs "etmek," "kılmak," or "olmak," signifying to do, to make, to be or become. The formation of reflective, passive, and reciprocal verbs, and of causal, potential, and negative-potential variations, as "to cause to go," "to be able to go," and "not to be able to go," is particularly explained. There is also a "dubitative" mood of the verb, which must be extremely useful to Turkish Ministers of State. We feel sure that the study of this language, especially of the conjugation of its verbs, and the uses of its participles, is one of great intellectual interest; and Dr. Wells may have supplied, by his methodical exposition of all its forms, a great source of serious entertainment to many readers who have no intention of visiting Turkey. The rules of syntax and composition are illustrated by numerous and various quotations from Turkish authors, and there are exercises for translation from English into Turkish at every stage of learning the declensions and

conjugations; these exercises being forty in number, from first to last, and completing a systematic course of practical instruction. A collection of Turkish proverbs is appended to this grammar, which we can safely recommend both to literary and philological scholars, and to officers or men of business concerned with the affairs of the East. It was stated not long since in the House of Commons, that very few Englishmen in the service of our Foreign Office can read or write Turkish, or even speak it correctly; and if this be the case, even at our Embassy in Constantinople, such labours as those of Dr. Wells ought to be appreciated by her Majesty's Government.

BURNING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WHITECHAPEL.

The parish church of St. Mary Matfelon, Whitechapel, which was restored, four or five years ago, at a cost of £30,000, chiefly by the munificence of Mr. Octavius Coope, M.P., was unfortunately destroyed by fire on Thursday last week. This disaster is believed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of some persons employed about the organ. They had gone away; and presently, some part of the organ catching fire, the flames were communicated to the woodwork above, and thus gained hold of the roof, which appears to have been composed of beams bare and polished. The alarm was given at half-past one in the afternoon, when some workmen entered. A few minutes afterwards, one half of the roof burst into flames. Although a principal station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is in an adjacent street, and engines were quickly on the spot, little could be done to stay the destruction except with respect to the tower and belfry. As soon as the engines had arrived and water could be obtained, a hose was taken into the tower and carried by the men to a window in the belfry, from which a stream of water was thrown on the parts of the main building that

adjoined the tower. By half-past two, however, the work of destruction was complete. The roof had fallen in all along, the windows were out, and the doors swung wide, while at the gable ends the higher walls threatened to fall every moment. Fortunately, the firemen had ample space for working, as the open churchyard is at the rear of the building. The police of the H Division stopped all traffic, which here includes the tramways; and the firemen, under Mr. Gatehouse and Mr. Holmes, superintendents, were enabled to do their work. Our illustration of the scene during the fire shows the eastern gable of the church, with the tower, and the engines playing on it, while the molten lead was pouring down from the roof. At that time it was feared that the tower must fall with the rest of the edifice, but it has been saved. Its destruction would have involved the total loss of all the registers of the parish, and of much valuable matter besides. St. Mary Matfelon has been a parish church for over 200 years. It was originally a chapel of ease to the parish of Stepney, before Whitechapel became a separate parish. The origin and meaning of the name "Matfelon" cannot be certainly known, but it seems to have been used in the twenty-first year of Richard II. Stow mentions the anecdote of a Frenchman or Breton, who had murdered a widow, his benefactress, in this parish, about the year 1428, and who sought refuge of sanctuary in the Church of St. George, in Southwark; but having been overtaken and captured, was brought back to Stepney, and was there killed by the women of the place attacking him with stones and mire in the street. It has been imagined that *matar*, the Spanish word for "killing," or *ammazare*, the Italian, might serve, together with "felon," to explain the name given to the parish church. But this is clearly an erroneous supposition.

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